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For the Recorder & Telegraph. ON FEMALE SOCIETY FOR MISSION-ARY PURPOSES.

ant of the Society submitted Oct. 3d, 1825, being its 25th Anniversary.

Ladies of this Society will recollect that it was and the last spring, to defer giving our Report, bad previously been made in the month of May) knober, when occurs the Anniversary of the In-That time has now arrived: and in relation erations of the Society, we briefly state, that the School in the Abns-House was kept up the summer of 1821; but in the spring of the year, that establishment being removed to South ear, that excument of the School became im-recommencement of the School became im-e. The ladies, however, continued to visit es, until a short time previous to its removal. House of Correction continues to be visited on days, and Wednesdays in the afternoon. The applied with preaching also, on some part

Morality in Boston;" which supports ort Hill. His health however was such, devote but a part of his time to the work; June, he retired into the country. Our generous swho gratuitously boarded Mr. E. during his stay on, will please to accept our grateful acknowlat of their benevolence.

Gamble, whose labours were useful and unwea-

has in the course of the year removed to the Westwhere we understand he is labouring under the nage of a Presbytery in Pennsylvania.

As it is obviously important that missionaries should a constantly employed in this field, we suggest to our the daty of observing the Saviour's injunction,—
ye the Lord of the harvest, that he will send labourers. We would also observe, that the rer is worthy of his hire; it is therefore necessary prayers and efforts bear some proportion to other. Let us not be weary in well doing. The ag of heaven has undeniably attended the labours aries in this city; and the want has been sadring the suspension of those labours.

Ladies Committee," appointed at the request

Directors of the "Penitent Female's Refuge," at to the duties of their appointment, until an ay Society was formed in January last, which

hemselves that charge. he spring, the Society, at the suggestion of sected minister who had been performon the propriety of attempting the establish-harity School at the North part of the city, it girls whose age excludes them from the Schools, and who are suffered to grow up in otal ignorance of those branches of female edu-o essential to the comfort and respectability of

n we think for a moment how much misery and hedness exist in Society in consequence of this-ency, and on the other hand, how many families been saved from infamy and suffering by the econo-id industry of a well informed mather,—we canbbt the necessity and utility of such a project.
however sorry to say, that owing to various dable circum-tances, the plan has not succeeded ag to our wishes. Still we have not relinquished continue to induige the hope that a wise and ent public will not only approve, but patronize, the issue establish free schools of this descripand thus complete a system of free school educa

y shortly after our last Annual Report, our highsleed friend, Mrs. J. Parke, was removed from the col her earthly pilgrimage, "to a house not with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The character and usefulness of Mrs. P. are so well man to the members of this Society, as to preclude successity of a delineation in this Report. We only mark, as a just tribute of respect to her worth, that e was one of its founders; and to the close of life, it death in the second of the seco deeply interested in its prosperity. The Christian r and punctuality with which she engaged in its ns and attended its various meetings, will be rebered with admiration by those who witnessed it; amore with admiration by those who witheased it; if we trust the recollection will excite survivors to late her example. On the day appointed, she concred herself as sacredly pledged to be on the spot in 1500. It would have occasioned surprize indeed, to if Mrs. P. any where on the first Monday in the missioners programs has a the missioners programs in a unless that the missioners programs in the surprise many the second of the sec missionary prayer-meeting absolutely demanded her presence elsewhere. was long an active member of the Board gers, and for several years President of the Se We believe her fervent prayers for the upbeilding on, will be answered in mercy on future genera-

e have also to record the decease of six other in reference to whom we believe we can adopt the language of inspiration and say, These ied in faith. They took a lively interest, and of them an active part, in the affairs of the Socie-particularly Mrs. Larkin and Miss Lancoln; both the for several successive years neglectory. A grateful remembrance of the tender of fervent piety with which consolation & ction were imparted by them to the poor, will be cherished by many a child of sorrow. And cold-hearted professor, whose attention is

with business and parade, ask the departed of Elizabeth Lincoln if she now regretted having o many hours in the Alms House, conversing s miserable tenants on the glories of the world w inhabits, and the awful realities of the region probably she would say, "Go thou and do thy arrival hither; and thou shalt doubt no

e have before us this afternoon, a living testing attachment of the latter to the cause of Christ request, a sister and five little neices are made Members of this Society. May her much cov-

nds are indeed a loss to us & to the church But while we see those who faithfully labour-m, removed from the field, our hands must not was tre must not stand still to mourn our loss, tork is doubling on our hands, because some from their labours, we must endeavour to diligence and work while the day lasts, ag that the solemn period must arrive when we and quit the stage, and leave the cause in other

Although we sensibly feel the vacuum made by the those we so much loved, yet we should not to acknowledge the goodness of God in raising others; and among them, we are happy to recognize amber of our juvenile friends. May these useful, tay almost say infant members, rise up and more a fift the places of those who precede them.

devout thanks ivings should also arise to our nly Benefactor, who has so long continued us toa body. Twenty-five years have mingled ity, since the formation of this socie on the 9th of Oct. 1800, that, with much diffi-

our career. Those who can look back to that period, recollect with deep interest the transactions of the day, when few and feeble we engaged in the pleasing but novel enterprise. To aid the cause of missions by permanent combination, was a thing unprecedented among females. And as an association for this specific purpose, we stood alone for several years. At length the fire began to kindle; and the flame of love to perishing souts has burst forth with an intenseness which many waters cannot quench nor floods drown. On every hand we see little circles meeting for the purpose of uniting their energies in promoting the great object to accomplish which Jesus Christ himself condescended to suffer and die. During a quarter of a century, we have had the privilege of being actively engaged in this deligh al work, and of seeing many of our young friend, who when we commenced were in their cradles, rising p in the world and in the church, and cheerfully comin forward in aid of this noble design.

comin forward in aid of this noble design.

When, however, the remaining few of the original members, take a retrospective view of times past, they call to remembrance, many very dear friends, once be-longing to this society, who have descended, one after another, to the silest grave. But when we recoilect their individual cases, of how large a majority have we the most unquestionable evidence that they are gone to have to regret that we have been destitute of aries, the principal part of the last year. Mr. laboured in the city about four months for this to nection with the "Society for Promotender friendship which is for a while suspended, & in strains more pure and exalted than here we are capable of raising, unite in ascriptions of praise "to him who has loved us and washed us from our sins in his own

> The names of 530 persons have been enrolled as subscribers to this institution, 52 of whom have de-ceased. About 200 remain. It is somewhat remarkable, that during the 9 first years, not a single death oc-curred; and of the 14 fadies who instituted the Society, nine are still living, though only four continue their membership. Since that time, we find that some of our dear friends of almost all ages, from the matron of 78 to the youth of 18, have passed from the scenes of this Society into an untried elernity. Their account is sealed up to the day of Judgement; and although their state is unalterably fixed, their final sentence will be pronounced before an assembled world! The greate part of them we have reason to believe, have joined the assembly of the just made perfect. But possibly some, who in association with us have bowed the knee before God, mingled their voices in the song o praise, and contributed of their substance for the dis semination of the gospel, have gone down to the re-gions of darkness, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. If this is the case, may heaven preserve survivors from such a destiny.
>
> But the time will come, when all who compose the

> Society, will have gone to their final home. Should it be permitted to maintain an existence 25 years longer, who that is now present, will survive to recite the ger, who that is now present, will survive oreche the proceedings of this day, we know not! Who will present a jubitee Report, we cannot tell! In all probability the feeble hand that pens this, will long ere that time have returned to its primitive dust. The eye, which for 25 successive years, has with so much in terest watched its movements, and witnessed its re-terest watched its movements, and witnessed its re-restrial objects, and opened on the seal scenes of another er state of existence. All these impressive considera-tions, added to the fact that one (at least) of our members is just on the verge of the eternal world, giving place for others to follow her, should serve to urge u on to activity while the day lasts.

It would be doing injustice to our feelings, should we lay aside our pen without offering a tribute of respect to the memory of a lately deceased minister of Jesus, Elder THOMAS BALDWIN, the venerated pas-tor of the 2nd Baptist church in this city, to which many of our members belong. While the formation of this Society was in contemplation, his judgment on the subject was consulted. He gave his cordial approbation, and encouraged the members of his church in organizing it, although the whole avails were a that time devoted to another denomination than his own, there being no Missionary Society among the Baptists. He was the first minister who addressed the Society, and to this and his after addresses, its enlarg-ment may in a great measure be attributed. Many of you, ladies, recollect the lively interest he manifested in our prosperity, when, previous to the establish-ment of the "Monthly Concert," while we continued our meetings through the evening, he used frequently to unite with our circle and offer his devout supplications on our behalf. But his work on earth is done His ashes rest in silence, and his immortal spirit, gent ly released as in a moment from its tenement, has triumphantly winged its way to the presence of his God

Shall flourish, when they sleep in dust.

In conclusion we remark, that this Society has al ways consisted of two denominations, Baptists and Congregationalists: That the first 14 years, its meetings were held at the respective houses of its members, ce which time they have been attended in this place (Park-street Vestry). That more than \$7000 have been raised; which, exclusive of a small amount now in the treasury, has been expended on various miss ary objects, foreign and domestic. During the last five years, our attention has been chiefly devoted to the poor and vicious in this city, among whom mission ries have been sent to instruct and warn them. In truits of those fabours have been cheering, and well known to the Society to need a recapitulation this Report. We greatly need the prayers and assis tance of our Christian friends; and we indulge the hope that we shall have them. We rejoice to see new Societies originating to advance the various benevo-lent enterprises of the day—we cheerfully render them our patronage and support. At the same time we would affectionately ask, Is there not a peculiar propriety in supporting this, which without vanity may claim to be the mother of them all? And is it not a pleasant reflection, that while the ladies of this city are carefully fostering the numerous branches of the which it is their duty and privilege to nurture with filial tenderness!—a kind of central point in which they may unite for the benefit of their own metropolis, and from which the circle of charity may enlarge and extend, till it overspread the State; der workl, that while we faithfully watch the vineyard of ers, we would also keep our own.

We believe this Society will still live before God. The abundant proofs we have had of his goodness, for-bid us to doubt. How many Societies have risen up, bid us to doubt. How many Societies have risen up, flourished and dissolved, since we have been so happily omitted; and by the help of God we continue to this day. He has condescended to own our feeble attempts to magnify his name, and far exceeded our most enlarged expectations. With humble gratitude for the past, and confidence in him for the future, we devoutly consecrate this institution to his service, and commend it to his gracious benediction.

### ANECDOTE.

Have you read, or have I formerly mentioned to you, what a good old woman in the last century said, upon her dying bed! It was to this purpose:—"I have been the mother of sixteen children; I nursed them all mysteems the said them are the said to be a sixteen children." self; and I know that now they are all either with Christ or in Christ. And I believe I never gave one of them the breast without putting up a prayer in my heart, that I might not nurse a child for the Devil!" For the Rewrder & Telegraph.
A CONTRAST.

For a part of the last six years, divine Providence has east my lot in a region of country, where only here and there s springing up a little village, or stands a solitar, dwelling, around which waves the extensive forest.

Often revisiting New-England, I cannot fail to observe the great contrist between the land of my nativity and that of my adoption. One, opulent and populous—blassed with Sabbaths and Bibles, churches and astors: the other in its infancy-struggling against poverty, privation and disappointment-in a great measure destitute of places of woship, churches and teachers; but unwilling to rest till all these privileges are secured. During the last two months, while in New England, I have been filled with wonder and delight, on meeting with so many ministers of the gospel. Not unfrequently have I attended public worship on the Sabbath, where there were two clergymen present; in a number of instances, there have been three, and in one instance four. On other days of the week, I have often met with them; some of whom seemed to be out of regular employ, not knowing where to go, or what to do; while some others were laid up for future service, or to lumber till they are

I have been astonishes at this, because "the harvest is plenteous but the labourers few:"
—delighted, because I an extremely happy in their society, & I hopcoften benefited by their advice and instructio. I love the true and faithful ministers of esus, for their goodness and benevolence, a well as "for their work's sake," and would t God I were able to do more for their comort and support than I do

If any for a moment doubt, how I would have these remarks applied, or wish to know why t would have them before the public, let them follow ae back to those regions that sit in darkness; and there I can point them to a people that keep no Sabbaths, because they have long beer removed from the land of Sabbaths, and noone has called them to its observance:-te a people, who have none to direct them to heaven and to glory :- to a people, who, if they have a Bible, know not that is able to make them wise unto salvation."

Here and there too, I could point them to a Christian; and to little churches recently formed,-it would seem but to troop and die; for they are "as lambs among welves"—few to guide and protect, and "lead them into green pastures"—while sickness and death in rapid succession call one and nother of the little flock to the grave and to heaven.

There too, I could point them to the house of the awakened, dying sinner, who expects soon to see his find Judge; and he is not preared! If he call for a minister, he must probably call in vain. Perhas he sinks from pro-bation into hell, because he neglected former privileges, and nov no one can direct him "to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world,"

In yonder house there is a hoping, trembling, doubting Christian, about to try the realities of eternity.—He has beed listless, and far from his God and Redeemer; for no brother, or sister, or minister, vas there, to "stir up his pure mind by way of remembrance," and encourage him in his pilgrimage through this wicked and unfriendly vorld. Send for the elders of the church he annot;-there either never were any, or they sleep in an untimely grave. His minister—aas! such a blessing he never enjoyed; and he nust die, if not in despair, yet without conslation, and perhaps without a Christian friend to wipe the deathnew grave, stand afflicted disconsolate mourners, that would gladly pepare for that world, where there is no more in, sorrow nor crying; but, because there are ione to instruct them, they remain ignorant; con forget their mortality and their wo; and grope their way downward till they fall to rise no more.

Permit me to add, that in those climes are a people, not only willing, but waiting to hear gospel. They once heard it with great delight, and those days, though far gone by, are not forgotten. They love the faithful minister, and would gladly contribute to his support,

candidates cannot be found. I might enumerate many of the objections, which really do exist, & very many which are imaginary; all of which are often urged by ministers and their friends, to justify them in not ing among a people so destitute and needy. But let me barely inquire, Is it not "through much tribulation, that we must enter into the kingdom of heaven?" Must hundreds and thousands of immortal souls perish in our new settlements, before ministers can go among them, and endure the hardships and privations which other men endure? Are none but the fields destitute of briars and thorns, destined for the labours of the minister? And where, in the world, can there be a greater prospect of usefulness, than in a country where there are habits to be formed, societies to be built up, houses of worship to be erected, churches to be organized, and in short the whole foundation laid for civil and religious

### For the Recorder & Telegraph.

QUERY.

[From a clergyman at a distance.]

Is it best for ministers, when they exchange, or otherwise preach for their brethren, to take a double sermon and thus preach twice as long when above. mon and thus preach twice as long when abroad as they do when at home; and protract their prayers in the same proportion? If such a course be wise in the country, where the people may be more accustomed to long services, is it best in populous places, where the congregation listening to the long sermon, before it is half finished, see other congregations on their way home? May not many excellent sermons lose their effect from the cause above named? Extraordinary occasions may

allow a man to preach an hour, or even more, and keep the attention of his audience; but an exchange with or friendly visit to a brother minister, is not one

It has been usual during the of these occasions. Let this hint be kindly received from ONE WHO HAS ERRED.

#### REVIVAL IN BOSTON, 1803-4.

This alarming expression of Rev. Dr. Sewall in the revival of 1740-1. "O there is great reason to fear that another like season will never, never return upon you,"-was justified by subsequent experience. For more than 60 years after that date, there was in Boston no refreshing from on high, which could properly be termed a Revival of Religion. The churches languished, iniquity prevailed, and the prospect seemed to be, that ere long but a vestige of our fathers' piety would remain. But God in mercy has been pleased to order it otherwise.—The following account is from the first volume of the Baptist Missionary Magazine, then edited by the late Rev. Dr. Baldwin.

Early in the spring of 1803, there appeared in the first and second Baptist Societies a more than usual seriousness. While the solemn truths of the gospel were dispensed, the people frequently seemed to hear as for their lives: yet for sometime nothing appeared to warrant a conclusion, that the work had actually begun. On the first Lord's-day in March, two persons were baptized by the pastor of the second church. The season was solemn, but perhaps not unusually so. It may be proper here to observe, that besides our stated monthly lectures, we had a weekly meeting in the vestry belonging to the first Society; where each church supplied preaching by turns. On the first Lord's-day in April, three persons more were baptized by Mr. Baldwin, and several young men called on him after meeting to converse on religious subjects. Some of them appeared to have obtained a good hope through grace; but others were impressed with a deep ense of their perishing need of salvation. The first Lord's-day in May, Mr. B. baptized four persons more. Several at this time appeared to have their attention considerably arrested. And in the course of the month, a number became so impressed as to converse freely with ministers and others from time to time upon their spiritual concerns. During the month of June, the attention evidently increased. Our assemblies became more crowded and solemn.

The first Lord's-day in July, Mr. B. baptized six persons more. The prospect of a more general awakening seemed daily to increase. Our meetings both on Lord's-days and evenings, became more and more crowded and solemp. A very considerable number of ly visited their ministers and others with this

on the 7th of August, being the first Lord'sday in the month, the ordinance of baptism was administered at both meetings, in presence of a vast crowd of spectators.

On the evening of the 15th of September, Mr. Peak preached at Mr. Baldwin's meetinghouse, and after the people had chiefly withdrawn, Mr. B. tarried a few minutes to converse with a number of anxious persons, when perhaps forty or fifty immediately collected round him. He delivered a short address to them; they appeared to be all in tears. Several young men were also in the singing seats in the gallery, who were greatly affected. One was so overcome with a sense of his wretched condition, as scarcely to be able to sit upon the seat. This was the first beginning of what has been generally practised ever since, for the people to tarry some time after the blessing is

The first Lord's-day in October the ordindrops from his forehead -There, around that ance was again administered at both meetings. Dr. Stillman baptized 8, and Mr. Baldwin 5. remarkably solemn. Mr. Burton preached in the evening at Mr. Baldwin's meeting-house; the place was uncommonly thronged. Great numbers standing in the aisles the whole time. During this month the work seemed greatly to increase. Scarcely a day passed without some person's calling, and frequently many in a day would call on their ministers for instructions. Often by the time one company were gone out, another would After meeting it was frequently the case that 20 or 30 would call on each of the ministers. These little companies would be made up promiscuously of the two societies; and sometimes numbers from the other societies in the town.

[From this time to the close of the year 1823, Dr. Stillman baptized 31 other individuals, and Mr. Baldwin, 42.1

The attention through the winter continued much the same. The most severe snow-storms would not prevent our houses being filled on Lord's-day evenings. And usually, when fair, notwithstanding the cold, they would be thronged. Every aisle crowded full to the head of the pulpit stairs, and frequently hundreds went away who could not get within the doors.

Reader! conceive for a moment what an affecting scene such a meeting presents! Imagine yourself standing among and looking over an assembly containing perhaps twentyfive hundred people! all crowded together like a solid column! All is solemnity! Look in any direction, and you behold deep concern depicted in the countenances of anxious sinners! Many with their heads down weeping! others trying to hold them up; but in spite every effort, the tears glisten in their eyes, and steal down their cheeks in swift succession. If thy heart be not marble, it must melt at the prospect!

Many who came to look on, or to make ridcule, went away deeply affected: and were

the sake of brevity such parts of the narration, as could be spared without diminishing essentially the interest

constrained to say with Job, "The arrows of

It has been usual during the fall, winter, and spring months, while the evenings were sufficiently long, for the people to tarry after the blessing, and frequently some minister present has again addressed them. Sometimes two or three have spoken, and prayed. This custom seemed to arise out of the feelings of the people. They appeared to be loath to leave the place. There is no doubt but they would have tarried until midnight, had the exhorta-

tions been continued. Particular circumstances rendered it inconvenient to administer the ordinance of baptism during the severe frosts of winter. But on the 15th of April Mr. B. baptized 24 persons, after the second service on Lord's-day. The same precious ordinance was administered at both meetings on the 29th. Dr. S. bap-tized 11, and Mr. B. 18. The collection of spectators was unusually great, and remarkably solemn.

During the month of May, Dr. S. baptized 18, in June, 8, and in August 9. From the first of May to the last of August, Mr. B. has baptized 33. The whole number baptized in the First Church since the 4th of September last, is 82; and in the Second, 125. Thus we have abundant occasion to say, "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are

Although these two Societies have been the principal sharers in this work, it has not been confined to them. Persons from almost every society in the town, and numbers from the adjacent towns, have frequently attended on the lectures; and we have good reason to believe that many have reaped saving advanta-

The church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Eckley has received considerable additions since this work began. This good man's heart has been much engaged in the work, and would, we believe, have rejoiced to have seen it more general among his people. It has afforded much pleasure to the friends of vital godliness, to see this friendly connex-

We devoutly hope it may ever continue The foregoing was published in Sept. 1804-the atinuation which follows, in the same months of 1805. ?

Through the fall of 1804, and during the winter, the attention continued with very little variation. Our Wednesday evening lectures were, however, perceivably thinner; but the Lord's-day evenings, they were nearly as crowded as ever. The most solemn attention reigned through the other modes eternity. If any came from other modes than to hear, the solemnity of the scene restrained them from interrupting others. And notwithstanding persons of all descriptions attended, many who in heart were unfriendly to the work, yet God was pleased mercifully to restrain their opposition, so that we were enabled to "serve him without fear."

Our additions since last September have been very considerable, though not so great as the year preceding. The first church has re-ceived at different times since our last account was published, 45. The second has received in the same time, 60.

We have instances of late conviction and conversion, and are still favoured, especially on Lord's day evenings, with very crowded, attentive assemblies. It is not uncommon at this time, though more than two years since the work began, to have large numbers stand in the aisles during the whole service, and often as many go away for the want of seats.

The grace of God in many instances has triumphed over surprising obstacles. Where every effort has been made to shut out the light of truth, and to guard young people from what they ignorantly called delusion, God has by very mysterious ways sent conviction upon the mind. One instance seems too remarkable to be passed over unnoticed. A family (perhaps amiable in other respects, but unhappily prejudiced against this work) advertising for female help, gave this public notice, that none need apply who attended the evening lectures. A young rson, aged 15, who lived in the family, was carefully kept from attending the lectures, or from conversing with those who did. And by some means it appears that she seldom attended public worship on the Lord's-day. But a God of infinite wisdom is never at a loss for means to accomplish his own purposes. On one of these days, at home, she had the curios ity to look over the cuts in a large family Bible She opened to the one predicated upon the xvith chapter of Luke, where the rich man is represented as chained fast in the pit of des-h pair. The moment she cast her eye upon it he was struck with this solemn thought. "That will be my case! O, I must be chained forever, (said she to herself,) in that awful pit." The impression was too deep to be removed by any other agent than the Holy Spirit. Her distress continued for several weeks, until at length God was pleased to manifest his forgiving love to her soul! During this season of anxiety, she rarely attended a meeting, or conversed with any who were friends to the esent work. The alteration was so visible. that those about her could not fail to notice it. Nor did she, when interrogated, hesitate to

tell why she appeared so differently. She has since made an open profession; and we can but hope, that she may, by her hum-ble walk, adorn the holy gospel of God our Sa-

viour. Since the work began, the first church has received 135, and the second 212.

The British Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts has 103 Missionaries in North America, and also 100 schools. It has assisted in supporting Colleges, erecting Churches, and encouraging Schools. For three years past its expenditures have exceeded its income an average of near \$26,000

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK.

While the narrative of Religion within the bounds of this Synod, represents the churches in general to be in a state of comparative luke-warmness, it also communicates some facts of a more encouraging character:

The churches of South-East and Yorktown within the bounds of the Presbytery of North-River, have been favoured with a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The church of Newburgh has also had a few drops from the cloud of mercy.

"The churches in the city of New-York have many

of them had very considerable additions within the year. Among these we mention the Central church, the Brick church, the church in Rutger's street, the we mention the Central church, Bowery church, the church in Canal street, and the church in Laight street. In the eighth Presbyterian church a degree of prayerfulness and active zeal has recently manifested itself, which promises very happy results. The church of Brooklyn has also largely par-

ticipated in these special mercies from on high.
"The Synod notice with pleasure the external prosperity and growth of the churches within our bo churches, particularly in the city of New York, have been lately erected, and one or two infant congregations have lately been organized.

know of no time when the external prosperity of our churches was more pleasing. For what there is encouraging, the Synod desire to be grateful, bless God, and take courage—trusting the promise that the set time to favor Zion shall come when the knowledge of God shall cover the earth, as the waters do the chan-nels of the mighty deep."

The Synod recommended to the churches to observe

the day appointed by the Governor of the State for thanksgiving, "mingling humiliation with their prayers, especially in view of the low state of religion within their bounds, and of the wide prevalence of the sin of Sabbath-breaking."

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

The Synod of Albany held their annual meeting at Troy on the 6th inst. The report of the state of religion within their bounds, states that there have been few revivals of religion within their bounds during the past year. Two or three congregations, however the Presbytery of Londonderry have teen favoured in this respect, and in the Albany Presbytery, some spe-cial blessings, were for a season manifest, and particuarly in the county of Saratoga. The Oswego Presbytery, it is said, has experienced revivals in two or three of its congregations. Oneida Presbytery was visited in one of its congregations as well as in the College located within its bounds. St. Lawrence Presbytery reports two of its congregations as blessed in this manner, and mention is also made of revivals in two or three places of the Presbytery of Ogdensburgh.

With respect to the causes of this afflicting feature in the dispensations of Providence towards the church, a variety of sins are enumerated. "But," says the the evil we apprehend, most to be deplored, and which in fact is, in one way or other, most deplo almost all intelligent men amongst us, is manifest increase of the violations of the Holy Sab-The Synod know not in what words of suita bath," to express their feelings on this subject for bad as they before knew the case to be, they have been utterly surprised, alarmed and amazed, by the facts which have, at this session, come to their knowl-

The Synod of New-Jersey, at their late meeting in New-Brunswick, recommended to the churches under their care, to observe Friday, the 2d day of December next, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

PRESBYTERY OF OHIO.

The Presbytery of Ohio met at Williamsport, Washington county, Penn. on the 4th inst. and continued in session until the evening of the next day. The Presbytery entered into a free conversation on the state of religion within their bounds. It did not appear from the narratives of the members that the great interest of vital godliness are visibly advancing in their respective pastoral charges, except in a few instances, and more especially in the congregations of Hopewell and the White has been a large accession of members to the church of Christ .- May this work increase in power and extensive influence! and may the Spirit of grace be poured out abundantly upon all our churches

Extract of a Letter from South-Berwick, Me.
"Twenty persons stand propounded for admission into the congregational church here; among the number are several heads of families. Twelve others, we hope, will come forward at some future period. Besides those that have obtained a lope, a small number are inquiring what they shall do to be saved, and the are inquiring what they shall do to be work is yet progressing."—Ch. Mirror.

We are happy to state that a revival is at the present time prevailing in the Presbyterian society in Vern-on Centre, Oneida county. The number of hopeful converts is already considerable: and there are still many serious inquiries. This is like a light ! forth in the midst of surrounding darkness .- W. Rec.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF REV.G. WHITEFIELD.

London, Jan. 6th, 1767. What is this I hear? Even the bloody trade of war yields not only clients to, but preachers of, the blessed Jesus. His love constrains me (though unworthy the name and title of a common soldier) to exhort a capin to keep his rank, march on, and fight the good nal life

Prevent thy foes nor wait their charge, But call the ling'ring battle on.

The King's business requires haste. We want some light horse—some honest hearted, single eyed irregu-iars. These are the ram's horn, or rather, the go-pel battering rams, that must blow and throw down proud Dericho's towering walls. A sea-captain, through Christ strengthening him, is doing execution at the Tabernacle. The same rampart is, any time, at a land-captains service. Good Lady Huntington (that glorious gospel star) wishes you much prosperity. How gladly would I have met you at Northampton! Bodily weakness prevented. At present, through unmerited mercy, I am a little braced up. Oh for a spring cam-paign! Oh for heaven! Oh for Christ the heaven of But I forget myself. Excuse the freedom The Lord Jesus be with your spirit. As less than the least of all, for his great name's sake, I beg leave to subscribe myself, My dear Sir, your willing Servant,
G. WHITEFIELD.

To Capt. Scott, now [1767] quartered at Leicester LETTER FROM AN INDIAN YOUTH, TO HIS FATHER IN MICHIGAN

Foreign Mission School, Cornwall, Con. May 26th. My Dear Father, -I now take the opportunity to write to inform you Pe now wa gi ya mau dah ka e ne naun. Nah sah nau ke gau tapoa-tough ka e ne naun: That I must tell you something that you never heard any thing about. But I hope you will throw away that poison liquor, and never drink it again. away that poison liquor, and never drink it a Because if you do not so perhaps God will be with you. God is angry with you every day. If should die now, perhaps you go to everlasting fire.

And you will burn in hell fire.—O my father, I wish you would believe God and Jesus Christ. God is omsipotent and if you pray to God to give you a new heart and preserve your life, God he reserve your life, God he can do it, and you receive instruction in good things. And I am very anxious to have you a good man: you must you good man, and believe God and Jesus Christ, the Saviour, you will go to heaven when you die. But I wish you to write to me back, and tell John Ryley to write for you. Remember me, and I

Bust remember you, my dear father, &c.

I am your affectionate Son, GEO. WHITEFIELD. Mr. Kewetahpenase. Catetugegownnab

Twenty five Jewish families at Cologne have determined on forming for themselves a Divine service in the German language -never again to have their beasts killed by a butcher appointed only by the Rabbi, and to celebrate their Sabbath on Sunday. The schools

established by the Jews at Giesen, Battenburgh, Battenfield, &c. prove that they are anxious for a better state of things.

#### MISSIONARY.

OSAGE MISSION. Extract a letter to the Editors of the Recorder &

Telegraph, dated Harmony, Sept. 19th 1825. Your valuable paper has regularly reached us in safe ty,—but very few numbers have been lost. It need t be told you, how welcome a cordial it has been to those shut up in this dark land. No rays of light have hitherto seemed to cheer our benighted path, but those rtowed from the word of God, and religious publi-

cations sent by benevolent individuals from the E Not much can be communicated from this station which would serve to animate a Christian public, or to enliven the feelings of the humble follower of the

It is presumed that there cannot be found a more hardened, or rather dark and benighted race of beings, between the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific, or be-tween Cape Horn and the frozen ocean, than the Os-Those who live to see twenty years hence, will perhaps see some of these benighted wanderers leaving their savage habits, and coming out decidedly on

he side of civilization and Christianity.

It would however be ungrateful, in the highest degree, to expose to your view, only the dark side of the

Present prospects of this mission.

It is already hoped that something at least has been

done, to meliorate the condition of this people. Some few have provided themselves with fields and houses; and instead of following the chase and warfare, are willing to sit under their own vine and fig-tree, eat their own bread with quietness. Some few l devoted their tender offspring to the tuition and direction of the missionaries. Some have said, "Take our children and prepare them to become rulers of our people;" and some of the children have expressed a desire to become so far instructed, that they enabled to teach their people about God who is a Spirit spirit and in truth.

One thing ought not to be omitted, which may per haps excite at least a portion of your readers, to prayer & earnest wrestlings for the beloved youth now in this school. For a short time past, much more attention than ordinary has been manifest. A few of these be nighted youth have heard concerning Christ and hi kingdom, with the utmost attention!

When Christ and his cross have been held up to view ilent tears have often been seen to steal down the awney cheeks. Some have complained about the observed in time of morning and evening worship. that it might prove like the dawning of a new day up on our feeble exertions. It is true I tremble when hope. But will not your prayers strengthen and ani-mate? Will it offend if I should in a particular manner solicit the prayers of the Christian public for this mission! nay, farther, if I should request that through the medium of your paper you make known, that inworthy teacher of the school at Harmony among the Osages, earnestly requests, that he and the school un-der his charge, and the mission to which he is attached, may be held in particular remembrance by all who love to visit the throne of grace, first Monday in November and December next? that the Spirit of God might indite your petitions for us, that our prayers and tears for these wretched beings may be sealed up in heaven-that they may be held in everlasting remembrance before the three AMASA JONES. the Lamb.

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

Letter from Lott Carcy, coloured missionary at Liberia to the Editor of the Columbian Star

Monrovia, Aug. 16, 1825. Dear Erether, - I have just time to let you know that I am well, by the Cyane, as she leaves here this evening. I wrote to you by the Felicity. Our Sun-day school and missionary school both go on and prosper, although our number is not as great as it has been alocie I fost no time in endeavoring to determine what was the prospect of getting a school on the way among them. They are very desirous that I shall es allish a school up there. I think, if the Board will support a school one year, that after that time it may be conducted with very little expense; and all I am waiting for is books, and the opinion of the Board on the subject. Please lose no time in getting books on the subject. Please lose no time in getting bo sent on for this object, for that is the largest field labour in this part of the Coast. Any man whose heart is set fully on the work, may find a rich field there. There is a young man here that promises well. Him I expect to send up after I get it established.

Our little church has been wonderfully blessed of ate. I baptized two yesterday; one the Sunday be-ore, and three the Sunday before that.

If the Board of Missions ever intend to send a nary to Africa, now is the time, and Grand Cape Mount is the place. I have the King's letter; and he has my promise for a teacher. He knows that I look protect us both. I hope to come to your next annual meeting.

You're, Lott Carer.

Scottish Missionaries in Russia .- " The Scottish missionaries," says the London Missionary Register, "have at length been compelled through the unhappy change which has latterly taken place in the Russian councils, to abandon every station in that empire ex-Mr. D. Mc Pherson, years at Astrachan, has proceeded to the Mediterrane-an. He arrived at Malta in the beginning of May; and sailed on the 11th for Alexandria, where he is to labor under the direction of the Wesleyan Missionary

### CAUSE OF SEAMEN.

SEAMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

It appears from the statement of a respectable cor-espondent of the Port of London Society, who himself is a merchant and ship owner, that there are about 700 vessels registered and owned in Nova Scotia, and that about three or four thousand seamen are in regular employ; but of whose moral condition " Our seamen, says e draws a most affecting picture. he, may, with a justness which should excite pity in every feeling boson, exclaim (in the language quoted by your most valuable little Tract, entitled Suling Directions, &c.)—We are men whom no one seeketh after, no man careth for our souls; for religion among seamen is considered either an unimportant concern, or impracticable. A sallor's prayer meeting, or chapel, is unknown; nor has a Bethel Flag ever appeared on pard one vessel, to my knowledge, in Nova Scotia. Thus our seamen are what you may well imagine them to be, from being " without God and without hope in Their condition, Sir, is appulling, for, the world." with very few exceptions indeed, they are swearers, drunkards, profaners of the Lord's day, and, altogether regardless of their present and future welfare."

[In consequence of this appeal, a considerable number of the Society's small publications, and of the Manual of Devotion, were ordered to be sent to Helifax for distribution. Probably, ere this, they are accomplishing their work.]

From the Mariners' Mayazine PROGRESS OF THE SEAMEN'S CAUSE.

Since 1817 upwards of seventy Seamen's Friend ocieties, thirty-three Marine Bible Societies, and fifteen Churches and Floating Chapels, have been erected for the benefit of the two millions of scamen who are said to be employed in different parts of the globe. During this period of eight years it upwards of five thousand seamen have been hopefully converted to God in England alone! In the port of London, during the same period, upwards of 120,000 seamen, including many families, have been brought under the sound of the gospel by the efforts of the Society in that place.

In the United States comparatively little has been done. It is said our commerce employs 100,000 sea-

men. Of this number New-York has 20,000, about 5000 of whom are constantly in port; add to this last number the families of the whole, who are constantly here, and we have 12,000 souls in this port alone, who look to the friends of seamen for the Bread of Life. To supply this demand one Mariners' Church has been erected, and a small Marine Bible Society which, except it be the feeble efforts of a small association for the purpose of holding prayer-meetings, is all that is done. These institutions are so feebly supported that they can hardly maintain an existence And yet it has been said that more is done here for the benefit of seamen that in the whole union beside! Several of the Societies that have been formed have only nominal existence, and others have sunk into dis lution. It will illustrate the remark that labour in the gospel vineyard is no where more successful than among seamen, to state that during the four years of the existence of the Mariners' Church in this city, upwards of one hundred nious masters of vessels have declared that they received their first impressions there! How many more have been converted, from the roving character of the profession, cannot be ascer-The efforts of the American Societies have neither been extended to the navy or the Lakes, to say nothing about our numerous rivers. No aid in the prosecution of this cause is derived from the inte-

Do good, that gold may be done unto you. Mr. Editor,—A young gentleman, a few Sab-baths since, in perusin, the "Mariners' Magazine," observed these words, "Go out into the highways," &c. and turning to me aid, "Let us go out and see what we can do, perhap we may be the means of doing some special good is this way, if in no other."
Time would not permit ue to go; but he, in taking a circuitous way to the Church fell in with a jolly tar, and invited him to the and invited him to take a seat with him in churchaccordingly he did, and never did I see a person so nuch affected by the preaching of the gospel as was this hardy son of the ocean. But this is not the con-clusion; during the whole of the service his manly cheeks were bathed in tears, and many a deep sigh found its way from his beart. He has been a constant divine service ever siace, and I hope he has tasted the sweet consolation of the forgiveness of his sins! I would that ve had many young men that would spend their Sabbah mornings, instead of trifling them away, as too nany do, as did this philan thropic and spirited youn; man.

POOR JACK THE SAILOR.

At a meeting of an Euspean Seaman's Friend So stranger begged leve to address the assembly. ciety, a stranger begged leve to address the assembly. He told the following affecing story:—" The child of a drunken sailor asked his fifter for bread. Angry at his request, the dissolute fairer spurned the child from him with his foot. The child fell from the cliff into the sea, and he soon disappeard: but the arm of divine providence was extended overhim, a piece of wood drove near, to which he clung and floated until picked up by a vessel. The child coul only tell the crew his name was Jack; but their hmanity took care Poor Jack was carried ou to sea; and as he grew up, was promoted to wait a the officers, and quired instruction readily, was qick and steady, and served in some actions with the earny. In the last action he was appointed to take can of the wounded He noticed that one of they had a der his head; this man was so pleased with Jack's attention, that, when near deah, he requested Jack to accept his Bible, which had been the neans of reclaiming him from the ways of sin. By some circumstat stances poor Jack recognized his own father in the pen-itent sailor!" The tale excited the nost lively interest in the meeting. Every one was hanging on the words of the stranger with eager atteation, when he added with great simplicity, and a modest bow-" La-dies and gentlemes, I am poor Jack!"

### RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE.

From the Journal of Mr. Seast, Aussionary, Wend One of the pious members of the destitute Independent Charles Carbridge, told my an effecting state of dent Chanh, Corbridge, told me an affecting state of ignorance. She went to visit a sick woman, far advanced in years, who lad brought up a family: speak-ing to her about the necessity of a change of heart, she mentioned the Holy Goost. 'The Holy Ghost!' (replied the aged afflicted woman) 'what is that?' upon further conversation with her, it appeared very evident, that she did notknow any thing about the blessed Spirit of Grace. The relater declared to me, was deeply affected, for shedid not think that there had been any in England o grossly ignoral

Lond. Home Mag ANECDOTE ON FAMILY DEVOTION.

From the Journal of a Missionary.

After preaching in one of my villages one Sunday rening, a young girl returned home with her father and mother. She talked with them of what they had heard and said; that being so invited from time to time, they all ought to attend to their soul's salvation. She then begged her father topray with them, but the poor man unaccustomed to the exercise, was unable. The girl then prevailed with her father and mother, and prother and sister, to kned down while she in a simple and delightful marmer, pepred out her heart to God in prayer. And it is pleasing to add, that family worship thus begun, is continued a this humble cottage. The daughter referred to, always leading the devotions

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

The late ingenious Rev Robert Robinson, of Cambridge, Eng. was once engaged to deliver what is called the charge at the ordination of a minister. He exhorted him, notwithstanding every possible discourage ment, to persevere in the work to which he was called, assuring him that in the end, God would succeed his labours. With a view to encourage him, he said he should refate an anecdote which had been fately told him, and though the names of the parties had been carefully concealed, he had no doubt of its authenticity.

He then stated that a certain minister was travelli and was particularly requested by a friend, that as he was passing near the house of an intimate associate of his early years, and a man whom he yet often visited that he would take up his abode there for the night The Minister pleaded that he was a perfect stranger. that he might be considered a sort of interloper, and several other things, all of which were overruled by s friend, who assured him of the piety and unbou ed liberality of the farmer, and promised him a lette of introduction; he farther stated that he had often con versed with the farmer respecting him, and, in a word, that the good farmer would feel his mind much burt if he passed that way and did not spend a night under his le passed that way and office of the Minister con-oof. Under these circumstances the Minister con-ented, and one summer's evening rode up to the far-ner's gate. He found the good man standing near; mer's gate. but, instead of meeting him with the smile of politeness he demanded in a surly tone who he was? The Minis ter gave his name, handed him his letter of and assigned his reasons for paying him a visit. farmer eyed him with suspicion, half insi that he was an impostor, but at length told him he might put his horse into the stable, and walk into the house. At first the Minister hesitated: he almost determined to ride on to the village; but on second thoughts he resolved to stay. He unsaddled his horse, gave him some hay, and walked into the house: and, not being asked to walk into the parlour, he took his the servants in the kitchen. Supper time came one the servants whispered among themselves "it is a wonder master doesn't ask the gentleman into the parlour." At his request he was supplied with a bason of milk. After supper the family was collected to engage in the devotions of the evening; the Minister followed at the heels of the servants, and took his ter followed at the neets of the servants, and took his seat near the door, not a little surprised at the treatment he received. The farmer read a portion of the Scriptures; a pause ensued; there was evidently a violent agitation in the farmer's breast; at length he asked the Minister to pray. They knelt down, and the worthy divine forgot his trials: and elevated to a high state of holy feeling, his prayer was eminent for cor-rect feeling and spirituality of mind. When he conclu-

ded, and rose from his knees, the farmer, with tears streaming from his eyes, stepped up to him, and before the whole family, solicited pardon for the treatment he had given him: assured him he knew not how to secount for it; that he had never before so treated a min-ister; and that from all he ever heard of him, he had for him in particular, a high personal respect; and, finally, that in reference to his conduct that evening, it was to himself the most mysterious event of his life He concluded by begging him to stay with him a few days, that his kindness might make up for his past unkindness. The Minister begged that he would forget what had passed, assured him that what degree of shyness he had witnessed should on his part be forgotten and that his engagements would not allow him to stay longer. Nothing, however, would satisfy the farme but that the Minister should stay one day longer, and preach in his house in the evening; to this he at length consented, and walked off in the morning, attended with the best prayers and wishes of the man who had received him with so much coldness.

"And what my brother," asked Robinson, "do you suppose was the result? No less than three branches of the farmer's family were brought to a knowledge of themselves, and of the Saviour, under the sermon delivered in consequence of this mysterious un-

The whole congregation were deeply impressed with so interesting a detail, made in Robinson's best manner; but the effect on the mind of the newly ordained minister was overpowering; he blushed, then turned pale, fainted, and was carried out into the air; the usual remedies were administered, and he gradually recovered. The scene was then unfolded: he was the very minister who formed the hero of the story; he had followed Robinson throughout till he came to the effects produced by the sermon; this he had never heard till then, and his feelings were overpowered with joy and gratitude.

THE HIGH-WAYS AND HEDGES.

In one of my tours through a village, I was arrived at the place I had to preach in, when I saw a young man sitting by the road side; I kindly invited him to come and hear a sermon—" No," was the reply, I asked him the reason—he answered with the greatest indifference, "he did not like sermons." I began to speak seriously to him; bu: I should only shock your feelings, were I to relate what passed. I told him that I never, in all my life, had witnessed such a hardened youth, and that seeing he would not come and bear a ermon, I would give him a short one where he I then began by telling him his lost state by sitting. nature—the misery that attended such a condition—that there was a Saviour provided for sinners, even the chief, and that he invited such to come and rest on him for salvation; but if they refused, how could they exconclusion, I entreated him, with all the pathos I was master of, to fly ere it were too late to that merciful Redeemer. In leaving him, I again asked for his attendance, with earnest desires that the Lord would bless what I had been saying. With a heavy heart I entered the place where I was to preach; bu With a heavy you may well imagine with what pleasure I saw the youth enter, and with his eyes fixed on me, from the beginning to the end of the sermon, he paid the greatest attention, and, if I mistake not, his hand was at one part of it to wipe off the falling tear. O, that the Lord may say, concerning him, "Is not this a brand plucked from the fire?" ib.

### RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1825.

QUESTION.

Messrs. Editors,—Ought that church to be considered as Christian, the majority of whose members are Unitarians; or who disbelieve the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, viz. the absolute sovereignty and decrees of God, the Trinity, the negacity of the house, Salvation by free grace, &c.? And is it the duty of a Christian that is connected with such church, to remain with them or to separate from them? And how ought he to proceed, being thus circumstanced?

We readily agree that a church of the character decribed by our correspondent, does not stand "upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner-stane;" but we are disposed to accord with the doctrine laid down in the Cambridge Platform, (chap. III. 3.) "The members of churches, though orderly constituted, may in time degenerate and grow corrupt and scandalous, which, though they ought not to be tolerated in the Church, yet their continuance therein, through the defect of the execution of discipline and just censures, do'h not immediately dissolve the being of a church, as appears in the church of Issael, and the churches of Galatia and Corinth, Pergamos and Thyatira." Great errors and great immoralities may exist in churches which yet hold to some of the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity; a majority of the members may be infected with the prevailing evils, and endeavour to prevent, rather than effect their removal; yet, while there some who sigh over existing maintain an unwavering attachment to the truth; and while every thing peculiar to Christianity is not given up; it may perhaps be doubted whether the scriptures vill warrant us to treat such churches as though they had no existance.

On the question of duty-" Ought a Christian that s connected with such a church, to remain in it, or to seperate from it?" -we have little hesitation in giving t as our opinion, that he ought to remain no longer than is necessary to obtain a regular dismission. Such dismission will not probably be refused by any church. on a simple & fair statement of the recessor that precept the request for it; -but, if refused by the church, it may be regularly obtained by the assistance of a mutual or ex-parte council. "They who are joined with consent, should not depart without consent, except forced thereunto." [Camb. Plat. C. XIII. 2.] Christans are bound by inspired precept, to " have no fellowhip with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather to eprove them;" (Eph. V: 11.) and not to be "unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion bath light with darkness?-wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will receive you." [2 Cor. VI: 14. 17.] The principle involved in these injunctions on primitive believers, is doubtless binding on Christians of every generation; and this principle, it would seem, is sufficiently plain, to justify any individual in demanding a dismission from a body of professed believers, that in his judgment renounces " the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel." The renunciation of these doctrines, will inevitably be followed by those immoralities in which grovelling minds conceive their pleasures to consist. [we speak now of society in general, not of every individual who embraces doctrinal errors] and for the sake of good order in community, as well as for " conscience sake," every Christian ought to seperate himself from a church that disavows such fundamental doctrines. Continuance in a church of this character, gives at least a seeming sanction to its errors, it gives encouragement to the adversaries of truth, offends the consciences and grieves the hearts of many among the faithful, and at last diminishes materially the influence of the individuals concerned over unbelievers,

The measures to be adopted in securing a dis from an apostatized church, we have already h It is searcely necessary to add, that regard to the our of Christ, forbids any man to lear hims by violence from a church that bears the Chri and with which he has entered into cover ought not to absent himself from the ordin whomsoever and to whomsoever admini obtained a regular dismission. Let all things b decently and in order. Meekness and patience; less important qualifications in the soldiers of the than fortitude and courage. If any one, assu principle that an Unitarian Church is not a Ch Church, has walked disorderly, i. e. has refused; communion with it contrary to covenant engage he ought to confess his fault and ask forgi Afterward, he may claim a dismission, and pr his claim as before stated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIE An unfortunate controversy has existed for months past, among the members of the British eign Bible Society, relative to the cir Apocrypha in connexion with the Bible where the latter would not be received in its and canonical form. Such appears to be the car a great part of Continental Europe. Five or s phlets on the subject, advocating opposite opinio been advertised, published & reviewed, with sym strong excitement. It is satisfactory, he learn that the whole subject is undergoing a c deliberate consideration, by a Committee of ty appointed for the purpose, consis bers, of which the celebrated Lord Tiegn

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCT On the evening of the 25th inst. a meeting w en at the City Hotel, N. Y. " for the purpose ing into consideration the propriety of adopting ures preparatory to the formation of an Am Seamen's Friend Society." Resolutions we sed, that the meeting would regard with pecu terest the formation of such a Society, to be local New-York-and that the Christian public be to co-operate with them in that important me A Committee of 18 was appointed to carry into the views of the meeting. The Hon. Smith Ti son is chairman.

ISLES OF SHOALS.

These islands are seven in number, only tw which are inhabited, lying 11 or 12 miles S. Portsmouth, N. H. They contain about 100 tants, who gain their subsistence by fishing. The the benevolence of individuals in Newburyport mouth, and other towns along the neighbor a Mission House, and house for public worsh been erected; and for a year now past, a well fied missionary, Rev. Samuel Sewall, has reside them, affording every practicable means of ins by familiar domestic intercourse, and by state ing on the Sabbath. His daughter has cowith him, by instructing the week-day school ing 16 children, who have made laudable pro in reading, spelling, and in a few cases wi arithmetic. From 30 to 40 of the inhabitants public worship on the Sabbath, and it is hoped few among that number are permanently prowhat they hear. There because of state of ted by the "Society for Promoting Religious I tion in the Isles of Shoals," the Directors of have recently submitted their annual Report

MASS. BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIET From the late report of the Executive Comm this Society, it appears that during the 11 years existence, 65 young men have been received charities, between 20 and 30 of whom have a been ordained, and are labouring in different p with favourable prospects. The present num beneficiaries is 21. The Committee also report your of the establishment of a Baptist Theology Seminary in the vicinity of Boston. In puts of this object they have appointed two sub-on tees-one to draw up a plan for the Institution and quire concerning a suitable place for its locationother to solicit donations and subscriptions. Both these committees are stated to have made some pro

The importance of this measure, is so obvious it appears rather surprising it should not have been dertaken before. As the friends of true religion wil ever shade of complexion it may take, and believer that religion is a matter to be understood as well felt, our best wishes attend the Institution proposed

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Lord Mellville, on the part of the British Go nent, has promised to the Episcopal Floating Ci Society recently formed, the grant of as many ves as may be required for the establishment of Floris Chapels at the principal ports in the empire; in ing the expense of alteration and outfit, and also salary of the officiating clergymen-to be regular approved by the bishop.

The Spanish Translation Society, of whose for tion a mention was made in our paper a few weeks since, to already engaged in translating and prin Bishop Porteau's Evidences, Doddridge's Rise Progress and the first part of Milner's Church Hi ry. They are designed, it will be recollected, f culation in Spain and Spanish America.

Within the 18 months next preceding the cl 1821, the native Female Schools under the Ca the Bengal Christian School Society, had incress from 6 to 18; and the number of girls from 1e81

The number of missionaries employed last you the United Domestic Missionary Society of N. Y. 123, and the number of churches aided 150. It is culated that no less than 80,000 souls were brought within the influences of the gospel in its pe manent character; and that more than 600 souls were savingly converted.

The receipts into the treasury of the same Society, during the mouth of September last, amounted \$1515, 69.

The greatest donation ever made to the Massac setts Peace Society, was from a British subject at Box bay, in India-the Rev. Henry Jeffries. His don tion was \$100.

In 1819, there were no less 400 vacant conf tions in the Presbyterian Church of the United State and in 1823 the number had increased to 769:

The New-York State Tract Society, instituted Albany, Feb. 1824, has become a branch of the Antiican Tract Society.

The receipts of the York (Me.) Conference Churches, 14 in number, from Oct. 25, 1824 to Oct. 1825, amounted to \$234, 52. The funds of the Cor ference are from time to time appropriated to the of the feeble churches in the vicinity

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824 to Oct. 5 of the Cond to the at

Rev. Mr. Frey, in the course of his late tour through ifferent parts of New England, as agent of the Amercan Jews Society, travelled more than 2000 miles, greached 237 times, collected \$3,913, and formed 127 new Auxiliaries.—The treasurer of the above Society acknowledges the receipt of \$1,325, 77 dur-

ing the month of September. The Boston Society, auxiliary to the Baptist Board for Foreign Missions, held its annual meeting the 20th Sermon by Rev. Mr. Sharp. Collection \$46, 15. By a letter from New-York, we learn that no less than 81 Tracts have already been sanctioned by the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society. The treasurer of the American Colonization Sociere, acknowledges the receipt of \$2737, 42, in the form of donations from July 21st, to September;

and also \$1060 as a loan. The first Congregational Society in NewHaven have appropriated a number of gratuitous seats in the Middle rick Church, for the accommodation of seamen. We tope this example will be followed in other places.

The number of scholars who have attended the 8 Sabbath Schools in Salem the past season, is about 750, -under the care of 166 superintendents and teach-Collection at the anniversary meeting about \$50. The Salem Gazette gives information that after a tient examination into the circumstances which inuced Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, of that town, to ask a smission from his society, the Presbytery have deciled against the separation. The chief cause, which addeed Mr. W. to ask a dismission from his people, as ill-health.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

The immense importance of Revivals of Religion in Colleges will form a sufficient apology in the view of Christians, for our bringing this subject so often before them. The call for more labourers, is yet heard from the West; as may be seen from a commu nication, entitled "A Contrast," on the first page of

Permit me add, (says our correspondent,) that is those climes are a people, not only willing, but waiting to hear the gospel. They once heard it with great delight, and those days, though far gone by, are not ting to near the gorean through far gone by, are not delight, and those days, though far gone by, are not forgotten. They love the faithful Minister, and would gladly contribute to his support, but Candidates can-

Now, how can such wants ever be supplied, unless the Lord of the harvest calls many of our youth to this sacred work? And has he not said that "he will be inquired of, to do this thing for us?" - and has he not given us "tokens for good," that He is ready to anower such supplications?

We have great pleasure in being able to add another, the many evidences that He does answer prayer for our Literary Institutions, in the following extract of a letr, from a student in MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, a gentleman in this city, dated Oct. 19, 1825:-

In our College, the still small voice of God is heard, speaking conviction to the hearts of the impenitent. The greatest share of those who are without hope, are making the interesting inquiry "What shall I do to be Three have expressed hopes and three more e satisfactory evidence of having passed from death Our prospects in College are more encourage y bour. But the work stops not here. There every hour. But the work stops not here. There a cloud, the bigness of a man's hand, gathering over nhabitants of this town, and there is "a sound In a few families, is rent parts of the town, almost every individual memwis beginning to tremble, in view of his alarming

### HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of this Society wa den on Monday evening last, at the Exchange Cof-House. The following gentlemen were elected ofers of the Society for the ensuing year:

JOHN TAPPAN, Esq. President, Mr. GEORGE ROGERS, Secretary, Dea. Moses GRANT, Treasurer.

Standing Committee,-Horace Fox, Jacob Ban ft. Otis Tileston, Benjamin Howard, Samuel Beal, jamin Kimball, Ezra Chamberlain, Nathaniel Dan-John Geyer, Robert P. Williams, Thomas A. Davis, Simeon Palmer, George Vinton, John Stimson, and Ebenezer G. Parker.

Auditors .- Asa Ward and Albert Hobart

Any person subscribing to pay, annually, a sum otless than one dollar and fifty cents, is by the Contitution entitled to membership -and the payment of wenty-five dollars at one time, constitutes a person

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

To the Members of the Howard Benevolent Society: GENTLEMEN—With the return of another Annual Meeting, your Committee, having fuled as they were able the duties of th leave to submit the following Report:-

na great commercial city, where the causes operate upon human character and hapare so various, an occasion is afforded, ny where, for the exercise of that law of ess, We then that are strong ought to bear firmities of the weak. The poor, the sick, he afflicted, we have always with us; and my of them, though often the most needy generally the most deserving, our municirovisions do not and cannot apply. It is retired-poverty that has taken the better circumstances, and allied to senes that would shrink from public exposwhich, in a town like this, is most liable

ering, and lays the strongest claims upon mpathies of humanity. eek out and relieve these children of ortune, who are in other respects our breth-is the principal design of this benevolent -a Society which has been manifestly ed by Heaven. The steady advancethas made, not only in overcoming prejuand securing the public favor, but also in gmentation of its resources, and consethe more perfect accomplishment of its

surposes, cannot fail to inspire its memith a confidence that their labors have en in vain. During the fourteen years existence, it has expended for the relief distressed an aggregate of more 16,000; and still has in reserve, as a perfund, the additional sum of \$2,300. It of remark also, that for five years imsucceeding its formation, the average of all its annual receipts, was scarcely than the average of the Anniversary s alone for the five years now past.

ins of annual subscriptions amounting the Anniversary collection amounting 82, and donations from benevolent in your Committee have had the satisexpending, within the past year, the \$1461, 76; and in doing this, have red relief to more than 400 families, hals destitute of this friendly connexwhole number of persons (adults and being not less than 1400. That your te have not been lavish of the funds sequence of misfortune.

intrusted to their care, and that they have shrunk from no necessary labor in the performance of their duty, will be in some measure apparent from the fact, that the whole number of nstances in which appropriations have been made, is one thousand, seven hundred and surty. Nor ought they to conceal from you, that even this number is less than the feelings of humanity would have made it; had their means been

as ample as in the last & some preceding years. Your Committee have endeavored to exercise cautious discrimination between cases of suffering induced by misfortune, and those which are the offspring of idleness or vice. To persons of the latter description no aid has been granted, except in circumstances of extreme ecessity; and even then the hand of charity has been opened but sparingly. Nor has it been concealed from them, that the cause which obstructed the avenues of benevolence in their case, was to be found in their own deviations from the path of rectitude. In this manner, it is believed, that, so far from encouraging vice in any of its forms, the influence of your Society, wherever it has extended to persons of such a character or their families, has been decidedly favorable to virtue.

But the far more numerous class who have been made the recipients of your bounty are persons against whom no such objections can be raised. They are persons who have done what they could for their own support; but in consequence of misfortune, disease, or the death, desertion, or vices of those upon whom they had placed their chief dependence, have been thrown into circumstances of real suffering .-More than one half of all the cases relieved, have been those of poor widows, -many of them sus-taining alike the sorrows of bereavement, the pinchings of poverty, and the distresses of sick-

ness. Did time permit, your Committee could specify cases of this kind, which would awaken the sympathies of every heart .- In another class of instances, considerably numerous, they have only been able to render more comfortable the bed of death; and have received a blessing for the Society, from lips which were soon closed in silence forever.

Your Committee have endeavored to impress it upon the minds of the persons assisted, that nothing like a permanent support was contemplated in the provisions of the Society; but only a temporary relief, in seasons of special privation. They have inculcated, as opportunities occurred, the duties of industry, temperance and frugality; and especially those higher duties, which are embraced in the precepts of religion. The sick and the dving they have not only comforted with temporal relief, but have pointed them to "the Lamb of God,

which taketh away the sins of the world." Many are the instances which have come to the knowledge of your Committee, of persons who in consequence of the assistance afforded by this Society, have had the whole face of their worldly prospects changed for the better. Among others may be mentioned two families from a foreign country, who after a series of calamities were landed in this city, just at the opening of winter, without friends, and almost without the means of subsistence. Their situation was made known to your Committee. On being visited, the men were found willing to labor—they wished not to live upon the earnings of others—but labor at that season of the year was difficult to be obtianed, especially by strangers whose characters were unknown. Your Committee procured for them, at different times, what little employment they were able, and likewise afforded them occasional assistance in other respects, till the inclement season was over. As laborers were now in greater demand, they both, through the exertions of your Committee, obtained situasions where they had regular employment and fair wages; and are now reaping the fruits of their industry and temperance, in the enjoyment of a comfortable home and happy fireside

An aged female, who for several winters had received from this Society such assistance as our means would allow, was persuaded to make application to some friends at a distance for more permanent support. A communica tion was accordingly forwarded, in which her circumstances, good character and wishes, were fully stated; and in due time a favorable answer was received. She was furnished with a comfortable mode of conveyance by your Committee, and is now receiving from her friends and the church with which she is connected, a competent support, and thus stands in no further need of aid from your Society.

A great number of cases similar to the above might easily be detailed; as well as those of a more affecting character. One only of the latter description must suffice .- On Thursday last, a member of your Committee was called to visit a family in Broad-street. It was just at evening. On ascending into the fifth story of the building, he found, in a small apartment filled with smoke, an afflicted group, consisting of a man and wife, with a child about five years old, sitting near a table on which lay the corpse of an infant, which for want of means to bury they had already kept till the third day after its decease! The parents, though poor, were possessed of keen sensibilities; and having buried a child but a few months before, were anxious that these loved remains should be placed by its side. On this account, and possibly others, thay could not think of applying to the city for burial. It may be sufficient to add, that a sexton was immediately sent-the necessary preparations were made-and the as interred the following day, though not at the expense of your Society .renders this case more painfully interesting, is the fact, that the family were once in circumstances of prosperity. The man was a respectable merchant in the State of Maine; but having lost, in the late War, nearly all he possessed, has since been struggling with poverty and many sore afflictions. At this moment both himself and his companion are suffering under the same disease of which their infant died; and it is not supposed he will recover. Thro' the aid of your Society, they were furnished with fuel and groceries. When asked if he had tea for immediate use, the poor man replied, " Enough for twice; and that appears as much as a whole chest once did."-On particular inquiry, it was found that they had been reduced to this state of penury and distress by no misconduct of their own, but solely in con-

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will delver him in time of trouble. In behalf of the Standing Committee,

GERARD HALLOCK, Sec'y. Boston, Oct. 31,1825.

ORDINATIONS. Ordained—In Gasand, Me. on the 12th inst. Rev. ISAAC E. WILKINS AS PASTOR of the Congregational Church in that place. Sermon by Rev. Prof. Smith, of the Bangar Institution.

Ordained at Rutland, Vt. Oct. 19, Mr. AARON FOSTER, Mr. HENRI B. HOOKER, and Mr. RICH-ARD C. HAND, from the Seminary at Andover, and also Mr. ALVA Dr., as Evangelists. The Rev. Phineas Cooke of Accorth, N. H. preached the ser-mon, and the Rev. Carles Walker of Rutland, gave the charge. The serron was from 2. Tim. 2. 4. "No man that warreth entagleth himself in the affairs of this life, that he may pease him who hath chosen him The olemn attention, and even emo tion of an intelligent adience, makes the sermon possessed a unusual share of merit. - Com.

In Salem, Mass. o Wednesday evening of last In Salem, Mass. in weanesday evening as an week, Mr. ELEAZER BRAINARD was ordained as an Evangelist by the Presystery of Londonderry, N. H. Introductory prayer, b. Rev. John M. Whiton—Sermon, by Rev. Moses Velch—Conscerating prayer by Rev. Samuel P. Williams-Charge, by Rev. I Dana, D. D.-Right land of Fellowship, by Gardner B. Perry-Coreluding prayer by Rev. Ira In-

Installed-Oct. 18, the Rev. RALPH CUSHMAN, rer the Trinity Presbeterian Church in Manlius, N. Sermon by Rev. J. Brown, of Cazenovia .- Com.

The Rev. GEORGE SHELDON was installed pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Franklin, Portage county, Oho, on the 5th inst. The Rev. Mr. Seward, of Aurora, preached on the occasion, from 1

Installed on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at Onon-aga Hollow, Rev. W. THACHER. - Rev. Mr. Tay-, of Salina, offered the introductory prayer; Rev Mr. Keep, of Homer, preached the sermon

TO READERS .- In our last paper, we published n account of the Renval of Religion in Boston in the year 1740-in this paper will be found a statement of a similar wok in 1803—and in our next, we hope to give a paricular narrative of the work of grace in 1823.

### POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London and Paris papers have been received at the office of the New-York Daily Advertiser to Sept. 25th, and Liverpool to the 29th. The most interesting intelligence is presented below.

It appears, that after a good deal of discussion and difference of opinion in the British Cabinet, it is decided not to dissolve the present Parliances A dreadful accidest occurred at Paris

on the 22d Sept. at the launching of the Charlotte ship of the line. By the faller in the decess over one of the docks, sixteen persons, and provide others, lost their lives.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane had received sign patches from Brazils; and a Portsmouth stages says, that it was confidently believed that his local at would eturn to that place in the frigate Pirar . w let

or a solitary unconnected event. It has been followed vectain intelligence of an insurrection in Valencia, baded by General Chambo, and one in La Mancha, reited by Gen. Lacho. Orthopela SPAIN .- It appears that the revolt of her 'cre w: seited by Gen. Locho. Ortiguela, in the province of Burgos, and another chief in the province of Grenas, have followed the example of Locho, and pro-laimed Charles V. The parties which have as yet pined the standards of these leaders would appear to be very insignificant; but they are certainly strong enough to excite the alarms, and probably to endanger the security, of a weak and distracted government.— Their object is, to dethrone the present king, and put up his brother in his stead; and the plot is said to have iginated with the clergy, who are opposed to Ferdiand, because he is too mild and tolerant, and because they fear that his necessities will drive him, in the end, to sequester the immense wealth of the church. The first ground of hostility to him is probably pretended; the last, we have no doubt, is real.

RUSSIA .- The accounts from St. Petersburgh are gratifying to every friend of freedom, is smuch as they state that the commencement of the ensuing year, is the period fixed for completing the emancipation of the Baltic, here ofore contemplated. There is a manifest and ordent desire on the part of the northern governments, to ameliorate the political condition of

eir people.

The amount of Russian produce sold last year to the United States of North America, was about \$2,210,000

PORTUGAL .- It was confidently believed in London, at the last dates, that the British Cabinet were about to put an end to the uncertain fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a representative govern ment, under a modified form. This benefit, it is said, was to be bestowed on the Portuguese as part compensation for the sacrifices they were to make by giving

FRANCE .- A Paris date of Sept. 24 says: On the 5th of this month, the first assistance sent to the Greeks by the Paris committee sailed from Marseilles. This party consists of old officers, subalterns, and workmen of the artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Ray-baud and Capt. Arnaut. They carry with them every thing necessary for the establishment of a foundry, and yard for ship building.

THE GREBE MANIFESTO. -The London Courie of Sept. 21st, contains what is stated to be the "Manifesto of the Greek nation;" or in other words, the official act of "the clergy, the representatives of the people, the civil officers, and the military officers, both of the navy and army," offering to place themselves der the absolute defence of Great Britain. After a pretty long preamble, enumerating the causes which have led to the measure, they decree as follows:— The Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees,

Art. I. By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the abe defence of Great Britain.

Art. 2. This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memaddressed in duplicate to the government of his Britannie Majesty.

This document is undoubtedly genuine; but whether England will accept the proffered honor, -an expensive one it may be,-is another question. For ourselves, so healthful is British influence in comparison with that of other European nations, we should rejoice to see England extending over Greece the shield of her protection, provided it can be done without arraying against her the combined powers of despotism on the Continent .- It is stated that the Manifesto was signed by 2000 persons, and sent to England by deputies, of whom a son of Admiral Miaulis is one .- The effect of this movement upon the Turkish Divan may be gathered from the following paragraph, dated Con

stantinople, Aug. 20th: "The Divan frequently meets, and general conster-nation prevails in this capital. The Greek Government has sent Deputies to England, to address them-selves directly to his Britannic Majesty, to implore his protection. What adds to the alarm is, that the American squadron which appeared off Hydra has taken possession of the island of Porros. Such is the

Charges d'Affaires have sent off couriers to make it known to their respective Courts.

Accounts received at Constantinople from Smyrna of the 18th of August, state, thet "Ibrahim Pacha, af-ter being joined by the corps brought him by Hussien Bey, undertook a second expedition against Napoli di ania, and had already arrived before the walls of that fortress. On his approach, the Greeks, who were in a most critical situation, declared by a formal act, and, as is generally believed here, at the instiga-tion of Com. Hamilton, they implored the protection of England. Ibrahim Pacha, disconcerted by this event, applied to Com. Hamilton for an explanation; but instead of any answer being given him, the Greeks, out instead of any answer being given him, the dreeks, in telled by despair, made an unexpected attack on the Arabs, who were already dispirited. After several partial but sanguinary combats, Ibrahim Pacha hastily retreated to Tripolizza. This news, and the reverses at Missolonghi, have produced a very great sensation here."

It was stated that Calamata had been retaken by the Mainotes; and that Ibrahim Pacha had been defeated in a second attack upon Napoli, with the loss of 1600 men. The account of the death of Ypsilanti is

Extract of a private letter of the 18th from Hydra: We are assured that Gen. Colocotroni, who had nade a descent upon Messenia, has taken possession of the different positions that Ibraham had occupied, in order to protect his retreat upon Modon and Coron.

[This is confirmed by the Augsburg Gazatte of Aug. 11th. It is added, "but he still maintains his ground in the centre of the Morea.]

An article in the Etoile, dated Constantinople, Aug 23, states:--" The Divan has received the news of the Act by which the Greeks place their independence and their future existence under the exclusive protection of Great Britain. It is also informed of the augmenta-tion of the English naval force in the Gulf of Napoli, and which now amounts to four frigates, two corvettes and two brigs; of the expected arrival of two other frigates and a corvette to reinforce the French squadron; and, lastly, of the arrival in the Archipelago of an American squadron, composed of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes. It is natural that all these umstances excite many reflections."

Another account states that the American squadron had taken possession of the Island of Porros, in the neighborhood of Hydra. These movements, if they have actually been made, will of course be explained hereafter.]

THE WAR IN INDIA .- Burmese War .- Calcutta papers to the 28th of April, received at Liverpool, unce the capture of Arracan by the British force and of Brig. Maj. Gen. Morriso city contained 90,000 inhabitants two days before its capture, nearly all of whom fled before the surrender. It is mentioned that during the engagement a shot struck the scabbard of Gen. Morrison's sword which knocked him off his horse, without injuring him in any material way.

The main army under Sir Archibald Campbell had

been compelled to make a retrograde movement of 40 miles in consequence of the division under Gen. Cotter.

Sir Archibald had invested the place into which the Bundloo had thrown himself, with about a troops, and hoped speedily to take the place. with about 30,000 Burmese had made two desperate screes with their war elephants, but were driven back. 100 pieces of cannon were ready to open their fire upon the Burmese

THE FIRES IN NEW-BRUNSWICK

Extract of a letter dated Halifax, Oct. 18, 1825. My dear Sirs,-I will send you by the packet, a wspaper, containing, perhaps, the most melancholy and distressing account that you ever read. Mirama chi will be nearly ruined in its trade from the destruc-tion of timber. The fire has run upwards of 100 miles through their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. We are making every exertion to afford relief to the sufferers but they have a long winter to contend with, and by a young man who came in from thence last evening after the paper was out, we learn that the accounts ar even still more distressing. He was a loser of upwards of 1.3000. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. is said to have lost 1.40,000.

Many commercial houses have lost every thing. most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods. The whole appears to have been down of the woods. The whole appears to have been down with the rapidity of lightning; only two or three persons have been able to save their books.—From what or saven hundred houses have been burnt, and in them many inhabitants. Seven dead odies were found in one ruin, & 26 in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart rending tales I ever beard. The sufferings at Fredericton are great but in a less de-gree. By last accounts, the fire in the woods was still burning, & we fear further distress will be experienced.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY THE WORK IS DONE!

At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock this morning (Oct. 25th) the joyful intelligence was proclaimed to our citizens by the roar of artillery, that the great, the giganic work, of uniting the upper lakes with the ocean, was completed, and that exactly an hour and twenty min-utes before, the first boat from Erie had entered the canal, and commenced its voyage to New-York .- This proud intelligence having been communicated in the same manner to Sandy Hook, and notice of its reception returned to the city, the return salute was con menced at Fort Lafayette, by a national salute, at 22 inutes past eleven, and the sounds of our rejoicing ent roaring and echoingslong the mountains, & amon the highlands, back to Buffalo, where it was doubtless received long before this paper went to press.

Thus in the short space of eight years, has a mighty work been accomplished by New York, unaided and lone, which will for ages stand high in rank among the wonders of the world. [N. Y. Com. Adv. Canal Bank. - At a meeting in Newburyport, on Tuesday evening of last week, composed of many in-mabitants of that town, and individuals from Newbury, Haverhill, Bradford, Amesbury, Salisbury, &c. it wa esolved that it is expedient for the inhabitants of the everal towns bordering upon and in the vicinity of the river Merrimack, and others, to petition the Leg islature of the State, for a Bank, with a capital of \$500,000 to be called the Canal Bank, and that the Legislature be respectfully requested to exempt said Bank from the tax of 4 per cent usually laid upon Banks, in consideration that the said bank employ 200,000 of its capital in building the Merimack Ca al; -and that a Committee be appointed to draft a petition praying for such grant. William B. Banni ter, Esq. is chairman of the Committeee.

News from La Fayette .- A letter has been received from an officer of the Brandywine frigate, ted 25th Sept. at sea, (15 days out) and within 5 days sail of Havre-all well.

Considerable excitement has been experienced in New-York, in consequence of a report of the loss of the ship Crawford bound thence for New-Orleans. She had 20 or 30 cabin passengers and 6 in the steer age—also a cargo valued at over \$200,000.

The Savannah Georgian states that all the Countie have been heard from, except Decatur, Ware, and Early; and that the joint result is 6517 votes for Troup, The amount of duties secured at the Custom-House

in New-York for the two first quarters of this year, ending the 30th June last, was \$8,184,059,92. From present appearances, it is not at all improbable that the nt secured during the present year will be nearly 16,000,000. On Thursday evening of last week, at 6 o'clock an explosion took place at one of the powder manufac-tories of Messrs. Dupont, below Philadelphia, by which the drying house and another building were destroyed.

A Fruitful Apple Tree .- A correspondent at Greensburgh informs us that a tree belonging to Mr. Lamo-reux, of that town, produced this year 70 bushels of Apples. This we conceive to be an extraordinary ield: and if any of our readers know of a larger product of the kind, we shall be happy to give publicity to it, as an evidence of the fertility and productiveness

of our native country. - West-Chester Herald.

Warning to Females. - Miss Pearsea, of Wooster. York, was burnt to death a few days since, by her clothes taking fire. She was an intelligent young lady, of 16 or 17 years of age, but very near sighted, and not seeing that a stump had fallen from the fire, she was adjusting something on the mantle-piece, when she found her clothes in flames; and rushng into the air, she fell, and died in 3 hours after.

A ship of 2000 tons pierced for 60 guns, and built r Mr. Eckford, of N. York, has been launched at Philadelphia. One boy was killed, and several men wounded at the launch or in the crowd.

On Sunday morning Oct. 16, the barn of Mr. Robert Whitney of Westfield, was struck by lightning & consumed with its contents; a store-house attached to the barn was also destroyed with part of its contents. Asa Hayden, who stabbed three men in Blandford

on the 7th ult. has been committed to jail in Spring-field; he was taken in Egremont, Berkshire County. At Plumstead, Penn. George Brown has been com

mitted to prison for the morder of his wife,—They had a quarrel when both were intoxicated.—In Delaware, ha Sharpe has been convicted of the same crime, Suicide .- We learn that Mr. James Homeston, of Suicide.—We learn that Mr. James Homeston, of West Springfield, committed suicide on the morning of Friday last. He was found in his barn, suspended by a rope to a pole that lay upon the great beams, with a ladder standing near him. He was a man of good character, and unembarrassed in his circumstan-

res, but had been at times melancholly and dejected. The execution of the sentence of death on Horace Carter is fixed for the 7th December at Worcester.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Capt. John Norris to Miss Harriet B. Luce; Mr. Thomas Simmons to Miss Sarah Thwing; Luce; Mr. Phomas Sammons to Miss Saran Thwing; Mr. Henry Adams to Miss Mary D. Frizgerald; Eber Biodget, Esq. of Starksboro', Vt. to Mrs. Nancy Twombly; Mr. John Campbell to Miss Nancy Stacy; Mr. Nathaniel How, jun. to Miss Sarah Mills; Mr. Joseph Austin to Miss Agnes McKean; Mr. Avery Clark, of Watertown, to Miss Mary Fowle; Mr. Wm. Davis, of Gloucester, to Miss Eliza L. Sawyer; Mr. Wm. Mair to Miss Rebecca Hemingway; Mr. Au-

gustus Crosby to Mrs. Hannah Wyman.

In Cambridge, Mr. Jona. Hyde, jr. of Charlestown, to Miss Experience Dana.—In Dorchester, Mr. Edmund P. Tileston to Miss Sarah McLane Boice.—In Salem, Mr. Kimball Brown to Miss Elizabeth Lord.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Wm. Howe to Miss Sarah A. Darbier, Cart. Mosc. Chlm. of Warnest Sarah A. Perkins; Capt. Moses Gibbs, of Wareham, to Mary L. Lincoln, daughter of Gen. Benjamin L. Worcester, Mr. Donato Gherardi, one of the Neopotan exiles, to Miss Jane R. Bancroft, daughter of a Rev. Dr.\* B.; Mr. Jerensiah Whittian, of Ward, Miss Dianah H. Done.-In Newbury, Mr. Stephen Miss Dianah H. Done.—In Newbury, Mr. Stephen T. Dutton, of Gray, Mc. to Miss Sarah Stickner.—In Newburyport, Mr. Robert Laird to Mrs. Beisey Tilton.—In Hingham, Mr. Willard F. Pool to Miss Salty V. Thayer; Mr. Nathaniel French to Miss Lydia Burrill.—In Lynn, Mr. Silas Coolidge, of Bol.on, to Miss

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Barbara Dow, wife of Mr. John D. printer, aged 54; Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Samuel Diloway, 31; Miss Rebecca Lambert, 14; Mr. Arthur Ward; Mr. Jacob Currier; Mr. Philip Powars; Mr. George Mock, 34; Mr. John Clark, 56; Joseph Don-Esq 36; Mr. Hugh Nelson, a native of Scot-46; Mrs. Nancy B. Steel, wife of Mr. Ephraim P. S. 32; Mrs. Mary, wife of Capt. James Colburn, 25; Miss Ann Adams. 18.—Jairus E. Pratt, 3;

Miss Ann Adams, 18.—Jarus E. Fratt, 3; In Charlestown, Mrs. Joann, wife of Mr. David Fosdick, 36.—In Roxbury, Mr. Samuel Stowell, 49; Mr. Charles Davis, jr. 25.—In Salem, Mr. James Eus-tis, 23; Mrs. Hannan Goldthwait, wife of Mr. Samuel G. 24; Mr. Thaddeus Wellington, 37; Mr. Richard Prince, 76, a revolutionary pensioner.—In Marble-head, Mrs. Mary Graves, relict of the late Ebenezer G. Esq. 70.—In Plymouth, Mrs. Phebe Watson, 86, widow of the late Col. George W.; Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. Rufus Albertson, 59; Miss Eliza Doter; widow Sarah Simmons.—In Newburyport, Capt. Nicholas Johnson, 73; Mrs. Susan Woodman, consort of Mr. Jonathan W. 71; Lydia Hodge White, youngest Mr. Jonathan W. H. Lyda Hooge White, youngest daughter of Major Gilman W. 14.—In Dorchester, Mr. Albert Foster.—In Dedbam, Mr. Moses Pond, of Boston, 66.—In Lynn, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Johnson, jr. 54.—In Amesbury, Miss Meily Clements, 90.—In Framingham, widow Apr. Dench, 85.—In Worcester, Mr. Joel Wheeler, formerly of Petersham, 30.—In Taunton, Mr. Abner Burbank, 52, formerly of Plymouth.—In Westport, Mrs. Patience, 86, wife of

Mr. Abner Potter.

In Rye, Mrs. Martha Lamprey, 94.—In York, Me Hon, David Sewall, 90 .- In Merrimack, Capt. Samuel fields, 49.—In Pembroke, Gen. Nathaniel Head, 83. In Portsmouth, N. H. Otis Howe, watchmaker, formerly of Boston, 37. In passing from one wharf to another on a plank, he fell into a gondola, broke severai ribs, burst a blood-ye-sel, & expired in a few minutes.
In Dartmouth, Stephen Barker, Esq. 67. He-left his store about 7 o'clock, apparently in usual health, but had proceeded but a few rods towards his house, when he

fell, and expired almost immediately,

Deaths in the city of Charleston, from the 9th to the 16th Oct .- 16 .- 8 whites and 8 colored. Deaths in this city last week, 24.—Dropsy in the head, 1.—Bilious Fever, 1.—Canker, 2.—Dropsy, 3.—

Consumption, 3—Stillborn, 3—Hooping Cough, 1— Drowned, 1—Lung Fever, 2—Typhus Fever, 2—Intemperance, 1 .- City Poor, 4.

CELEBRATED ANTHEMS.

AMES LORING, No. 132 Washington-Street, has for sale, the third edition of the OLD Col-ONY COLLECTION OF ANTHEMS. Selected from the works of the most celebrated authors, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, By the Boston Handel & Hayden Society. It is used by that society and several other societies with decided approbation. It furnishes anthems admirably adapted for an ORATORIO. or any other public exhibition. The following are its

Mozast's-Almighty God, when round thy shrine Jockson's-Awake, put on thy strength Handel's-Behold the Lamb of God. Linley's-Bow down thine ear, O Lord. Handel's—But thou didst not leave his soul. Handel's—But as for his people. Avison's-Weep not for those, &c. Russian Air-Hark! the vesper hymn Kent's-Hear my prayer. Handel's-He gave them hallstones. Handel's-He shall feed his flock. Handel's-He was cut off, and Lift up your heads. Gregor's—Hosanna, blessed is he that con Handel's—How beautiful are the feet. Handel's-Their sound is gone out.

Mason's-Lord of all power and might. Handel's-Moses and the children of Israel. Avison's-Sound the loud timbrel. Percitta's-Strike the cymball. Handel's-The great Jehovah. Handel's-The Lord gave the word. Manello's-The sun that walks his airy way. Whitaker's—When the fierce north wind. Webbe's—When winds breathe soft.

Kent's-Who is this that cometh from Edom? WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

a family residing a few miles from Boston, a per-son capable of instructing, in the elementary branches of education, and appropriate work, several female children; of which some are nearly grown respectable and experienced female, bringing testimonials of piety and other proper qualifications for such an office, would be immediately encoded.

#### POETRY.

SPANISH ODE.

Translated from the original of Fray Luis de Leon. 'Thou so sublime abode! Temple of light, and beauty's fairest shrine,-

My soul!—a spark of God, Aspiring to Thy seats divine-Why, why is it condemn'd in this dull cell to pine? Why should I ask in vain

For truth's pure lamp—and wander here alone, Seeking, through toil and pain, Light from the Eternal One; Following a shadow still, that glimmers and is gone? Dreams and delusions play

With man-he thinks not of his mortal fate Death treads his silent way; The earth turns round, and then, too late,

Man finds no beam is left of all his fancied state. 'Rise from your sleep, vain men! Look round-and ask if spirits born of heaven, And bound to heaven again, Were only lent or given

To be in this mean round of shades and follies driven.

'Turn your unclouded eye Up to you bright, to you eternal spheres; Of time's delusive years,

And all its flattering hopes, and all its frowning fears. What is the ground ye tread, But a mere point, compared with that vast space

Around, above you spread-Where in the Almighty's face, The present, future, past, hold an eternal place?'

#### MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. SLAVERY .- NO. VI.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-I have in former com tions acknowledged the desultory character of my remarks. Nor have I promised, nor do I now engage, to pursue any prescribed course. The interference of my constant and pressing avocations, and occasional sea-sons of absence from home, compel me to take up my pen in such fragments of time as I can now and ther redeem from other claims upon it. The particular topics, descanted on in each number, will in a great easure grow out of circumstances that may arise, to throw the current of my thoughts into one channel rather than another.

In my last I took up the pieces of "Vigornius," in tending to remark in succession on such important par-ticulars in each of them, as might seem to require ani-madversion, either in the way of approval or disapprobation. Before I renew attention to those numbers, I have deemed it of some consequence to notice another communication in the Christian Spectator, which has fallen in my way, since my own No. 5 was written, and which appears to present the subject under discussion in a light well worthy the attention of both your Northern and Southern readers:—of the former, that they may handle this topic in a way least calculated to excite the prejudices and irritate the feelings of the Southern slave-holder; and of the latter, that they may admit it possible at least, that Northern advocates of emancipation are conscientious in their opposition to the slave-holding system, and are willing to do all they consistently can, to conciliate the feelings of thos against whose temperal interests they may appear to

It gives me satisfaction to be able to express the opinion, that Northern men are looking at slavery and writing respecting it, with other views and other feelings, than those which characterized their discussions on this subject a few years ago. While they are as decided as ever in their opposition to slavery, and denounce it with as much vehemence as ever, as equally at wa with the benevolent precepts of our holy religion and the fundamental principles of our free Republic, they appear disposed to make greater allowances than for appear disposed to make the feelings and habits and expressions of Southern men, who have from childhood breathed a different atmosphere from themselves. They appear to view slavery, as it exists in our country, more in the light of an American, than a Southern sin and misery They call as loudly on the " North to give up," as on

the South, to keep not back."

The article in the Christian Spectator, to which have now a more special reference, is in the August number of the present year. It is entitled, "Thoughts on the discussion of Slavery." While the writer seem to take it for granted, that involuntary slavery, without any crime in him who is the subject of it, to justify his being held in bondage, is wrong; he admits that his being held in bondage, is wrong; he admits that those who from their birth have been accustomed to see slaves around them and to hold them, and to hear no discussion on the subject, and no condemnation it, must, from habit and from inal equion, have a much feebler impression of its guilt, than those who have never breathed any other air, than the aimosphere of He conceives "that a point is presented. where the slave-holder might be address creating a sense of intentional injury." We should go back one step," says he, "and labour to make him entertain the same views and feelings in regard to the natural rights of the slave, that we do." "For this principle of slavery, rather than on its effects and the particular laws for governing the slaves. Let the friends of Africa discuss this subject ably and fully at the South, in every way calculated to influence public opinion, so that if possible this may assume as decided a tone there in opposition to the principle of slavery, as it does here. Let men go among the planters will the spirit and power of Clarkson, and becoming intimately acquainted with their feelings and prejudices, aim at the vulnerable point repeated strokes, which shall thoroughly convict them without exciting person al animosity or sectional jealousy."

This, Messrs. Editors, is a valuable recommendation

appearance of it in this quotation in your pa and the appearance of it in this doctation is your party, which circulates, I believe, considerably in many parts of the slave-holding States, will, I trust, stimulate "the friends of Africa at the South," to perform a long-neglected duty,—a duty, which it is to be hoped, has been overlooked rather through inconsideration, than by design. A discussion of this nature, however important in itself, I apprehend gould hardly be carried on in any of our public journals at the South. No Edi for probably, would be found sufficiently independent whatever might be his conviction of its propriety is other respects, to risk his popularity and the loss of some, perhaps many of his customers, by inserting comons of this description. And even if it were practicable, it might not, in our state of things, be pru ent. Shall ministers introduce and enlarge upon such topics in their pulpits? As topics, in which morality and religion are both immediately and remotely cerned, they seem to come very naturally andvery fully within the compass of their holy and high commission. Still, as slavery is in part an affair of civil regulation by the State, as well as a matter of conscience every-slave holder and his God, the aspect of the sub ject in a civil and political respect, might appear such even to a man of tender conscience and possessed of the boldness of a lion, where the path of duty is unexceptionably clear, as that he might not on the whole think it his duty in this way to enlighten, impress and

urge his hearers.

About 20 years ago perhaps, a very intelligent, worthy, and exemplary minister of the gospel, beloved by people and respected by the world, in the interior of Carolina, (as I have been informed) preached fre quently, to a greater or less extent, on the topic of slavery, on its contrariety to the principles and precepts of the gospel. He did this conscientiously, and therefor determined to continue doing it, whatever the result to himself might be. The result however was, his separation from the people of his charge, and removal to some Western non-alave-holding State, (I think Ohio.) Since the period when he "lifted up his woice with strength," and was not afraid to "show to God's people their transgressions and to the house of sins," so great a change has taken place in

proceeding might possibly now lead to a different result. At all events, the plan suggested by "S. H." of "going among the planters with the spirit and power of Clarkson," &c. appears perfectly unobjectionable. And would it not be well for different ecclesiastical bodies, viz. the Synods of the Presbyterian Church, the Associations of the Baptist Church, the Conferences of the Methodist Church, and wherever Episcopacy is to exist, the Conventions of the Episcopal Church, in all the slave-holding States, to take this subject into serious and deliberate consideration-appoint Committees to investigate it thoroughly,—and bring in a carefully digested report. If these denominations, after having deliberated and acted separately on this matter, and especially, if conducted by their respective investiand especially, it conducted by their respective avesti-gations to the same or nearly the same result, would have a joint and general meeting of Committees from each, some plan of operation and co-operation might be devised and set in motion for a speedy accomplishment of whatever the Word and Spirit and Providence of God might decide to be duty. Such a consultation and co-operation of Christian men and Christian Bodies of men, might effect, and in a comparatively short time too, a multitude of desirable results, on a subject of vital interest to the church and to the nation, which neve can be arrived at, while they keep apart, and groan and sigh over evils under the pretext that they are in I would now take up my subject at the point where

I left it, at the conclusion of my former number. I was there demolishing briefly some of the props of slavery, which the advocates of the system professed to derive from the Scriptures. Before that article is entirely dis patched (for I do not conceive that much needs to b aid on it in addition to what "Vigornius" has said, I would ask, how far the slavery spoken of in the Scriptures is like the slavery in the West Indies and the United States? and whether any parallel can be run between them? Do our laws make such protection and provision for the slave, as the Jewish law did! a Southern or a West Indian slave has his eye or his tooth struck out by passion or by casuality on the part of his master, is that master bound by the law of e land, as the Jew was by the Mosaic law, to le such maimed slave go free for his eye or his tooth's sake! "I trow not." Rather may he not, if he please, lislodge the other eye, or demolish another tooth, and still retain the victim of his cruelty or his carelessness n as rigorous subjection as ever? In those parts of the slave-holding region, in which the gospel has long of exerting its civilizing, humani had an opportunity zing and meliorating influences, such a Nero may b frowned on by his neighbours, and disadvantageously talked about by them; but I am much mistaken, it here is any law, under the protecting wing of which the poor slave in such a case can find any refuge. And in other portions of slave country (and I apprehend there are not a few of this description) where gospel institutions have had no long nor firm footing, the per-petrator of so foul a deed will not have to encounter even the displeasure of his neighbours

Again, while the Jew was permitted to make " hewers of wood and drawers of water," (i. e. to reduce them to slavery) of heathen captives taken in war, if he fancied to take any one of them to wife, he was at liberty to do so; but, should he afterwards repudiate her he was compelled to set her free; he was was debarred from selling her into slavery.) (See Deat. 21: 10—14.) I ask again of the Christian advocate of slavery, (and I blush while I put such uncongenial words ogether) whether he discerns any such feature as this n the system of West-Indian or Southern slavery. What law compels a man to liberate, or interdicts him from selling, his female slave whom he has humbled? Such a law never was, and I apprehend never will be, in the code. Southern plantations are sometimes populated in part in the manner above alluded to; and the owner of his wide domain sees in the tillers of his ound or the drivers of his curricle, persons who stand owards him in the two-fold relation of sons and lares. I have occasionally heard of owners, from cadventure from twinges of conscience, dissolving in behalf of their progeny the latter of these relation while at the same time ashamed of the former: but not in instance has occurred of the liberation of such a child of misfortune by the just or even the merciful in-terposition of the law.

To another characteristic of dissonance and dissimirity between the slavery related in the Bible and that exercised in modern Christendom, I will now advert. Bible slaves were often found clad in armour. Abraham, who had slaves that were "bought with his noney," armed three hundred and eighteen and went in pursuit of the capturers of Lot; and for any thing that appears to the contrary on "the records," arm ere, or might be, as common in their hands as in the ands of their masters. Esau had 400 in his train. But, n slave-holding regions it is made a crime for a slave o be found in arms The law will hardly allow him fowling-piece in his cabin, wherewith to furnish a of wild-fowl for his master's table. No! these must be found exclusively in the hands of hose, who, by their own confession, have "exhausted heir arguments." I have been able to see nothing in the characteristics and circumstances of Bible-slavery accord with many things that are regarded as for damental ingredients in United States slavery-noth ing in the former, of that jealousy and dread, that hauteur and distance on the one hand, and that cringing ignorance and degradation on the other, which have ever been inseparable from the latter. In the one I seem to see confidence, and concord, and content, and a recognition of common interest; in the other, dis trust and apprehension, discontent, variance, and a conflict of unterests, are but too visible. In the former behold rights acknowledged as appertaining to both sides; and these rights defined and defended by specific legislation; in the latter, as far as law is concerned, there is a recognition of rights only on one side; wrongs and a requirement of submission to them, are the almoxclusive portion of the other.

I have not been able to discover a particle of evi-

dence, that the slaves which God at any time permit-ted his people to hold, were required or expected to be hapten intense and interminable ignorance, as is the wish and the practice of too many, quite too many slave-holders, in this blessed land of republican liberty: nor do I read in the Bible, that such ignorance and mental degradation were ever regarded as absolutely essential to obedience and submission, which is the popular doctrine with multitudes in this region of light liberty. Nor do I find the slaves recognized in Scripture, ever spoken of by such contemptuous and contemptible epithets, as are attached to them by universal consent and practice in those Christian countries, in which they are now found to exist. "To be sold at such a place and on such a day a very prime gang" of slaves," is an advertisement, which, I preume, was never issued by any of the patriarchs or other good men in Bible-story, however common in the West-Indies or the slave-holding States of North A-

I have been considerably, at once amused and disgusted, at the use of the figure called by rhetoricians, I think catachresis, by the Committee of the Georgia legislature in reference to this subject. "In the sim-plicity," say they, " of patriarchal government, we would remain master and servant under our own vine and fig-tree." How much modern and Christian slavery resembles this "simplicity of patriarchal government' vaunted of here, must be apparent from the ontrasts in which the two have been already placed, and will farther appear before we have done with this discussion. The following remarks from the July num-ber of the "Christian Observer" are so appropriate, that I make no apology for introducing them in this connection. "A most suicidal allusion; see the pas-sage Micah iv. 4, which describes a scene of peace and humanity, when swords shall become plough-shares, and "every man," slaves as well as others, shall sit down under his own vine and fig-tree, "none daring to make him afraid." Where the Committee go o to say, "and confide for safety upon Him who of old

\* Is it not time for Christians at least, at the South, to discontinue this vile epithet and use some other?

" Are the Committee then, after all," (says the Christian Observer,) " secretly ashamed of the odious

time looked down upon this tate of things without wrath," the Christian Observer comments thus: "A palpable misstatement, for the Bible is full of denunciations against this and every the species of oppression; and it is expressly said, (Jer. xxxiv. 17,) in reference to this very subject," Thus saith the Lord, Because ye have not hearkend unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbour, behold I will prelaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword to the pestilence and to the famine." So far from the Almighty "looking down upon this state of thing without wrath," he pro-vided means for its instant melioration, and for its ultimate extinction, under theinfluence of our mild and holy religion-the most perfet contrast to the codes of Athens, and Sparta, and Feme." The allusion to the patriarchal ages is quite board: there is something far more like it among the "savage Indians" with whom the Georgians are at perpetual war, than among such a system of comparative mildness and mutual confidence, that the master feltho scruple in putting arms into the hands of his "slav;" and in some instances, under the ancient slave systen, he even gave his daugh-ter in marriage to his slave. (See for example, 1 Chron. 11: 34, 35.) Is any thing ske this the state of things in the South-western parts of the Union, or in the Brit-ish slave colonies? Would the patriarchs of our plantations feel secure in the volunteer arms of their orimeval servants against at army of freemen?"
Observer, for July, N. Y. Edition.)

I would add here, what I apprehend to be a still far-er instance of essential deviation in our slave-holding vstem from any mentioned in the Bible, that in the of a thousand slaves is never cognized as of any weight, a testimony against a free I ask, in what article of the moral or political ode of the Jews, such an enartment is to be met with Every written law on the recods of the Bible, will be Every written law on the found to reply with unanimous consent, "It is not in Hieronymus.

### MASS DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The receipt of the following sums is acknowledged y the Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts

Sums received from May 1 to June 30, not before acknowledged in the Recorder & Telegraph, but are included in the printel report of Treasurer's account.

collection in Rev. Mr. Colby's Spc. Middleboro \$10 34 Mouthly Concert, Shrewsbury Missionary Field. do. 10 00 Missionary Field, do.
Monthly Concert, Rochester
Friend to Missions, per Willis & Fallock
Collection in Rev. J. Reid's Soc. S. Reading
Barnstable Domestic Missionary Seciety Friend to Missions, by Rev. M. Thatcher, of North Wrentham Society of Females in Milbury

Friend in Gloucester Boston Aux. Domestic Missionary Society Legacy of Mrs. Huldah Kendrick, Rochester Tabernacle Church, Salem Charitable Society in Eafield Friend, per Mr. G. Hallock Charitable Society in Manchester Life Members. constituted by Ladies of their respective so

Rev. T. KIMBALL, 1st church lpswich 20 00 Rev. J. BENT, 1st parish, Weymouth Rev. J. REID, of South Reading 20 00 Rev. D. Long, of Milford 3368 04 Received since June 30th. Contribution at Park Street Church, after s mon by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge mon by Rev. Mr. Woodondge
A friend, by Rev. Dr. Jenks
First Cent Society in Newboryport
Female Charitable Society in Westford
Mr. A. Wright, and Mr. J. Wright, of Shirley

7 60

Coll. at Monthly Concert, 2d Parish, Rowley 26 68 Bequest of Miss Eliza Frothingham, deceased, Newburyport
Subscription of Mr. George Rogers
Lady of Salem, by Rev. Mr. Cornelius
Lady in Calais, Maine, by Mr. F. Willis A Friend, in Boston A Friend, in Gloucester, by Mr. G. Rogers

Ladies in Rev. S. B. Townsend's Society, Sherburne, constituting him a Life Member J. SALISBURY, Treasurer of Eastern District , No. 6, Water Street \$354 40

### SABBATH SCHOOLS IN BATH.

In the South Congregational Society in Bath, Me. the Sabbath School has the past summer contained an average omber of 87 children. The lessons recited on 21 different mornings, have been, in Scripture 27,620, in Hymns 3,300, and in Catechisms (including Union Catechism and Cummings' Questions) 79,252, making a total 110,172—giving 17,480 more than were recited last year.

The Sabbath School in the North Congregations

Society has been continued 23 Sabbaths the present season, with an average number of 82 children. They committed to memory and recited, 21,840 verses of Scripture, 5813 verses of Hymns, and 31,078 answers o Catechetical Questions, making a total of 58,731 A considerable number of the children, likewise seected very appropriate passages of Scripture, as answers to questions given them in writing, on the pre-ceding Sabbath. In this Society a Bible Class has also established within the past year, embracing ell that wish to attend, above 13 years old; and such children are no longer required to attend the Sabbath School. This arrangement, although it evidently prevents the Sabbath School from increasing much in numbers, and takes away also such scholars as would get the greatest lessons, is viewed as very proper, as It introduces them to more important privileges, and is a part of a plan, which is of vast importance to the ring generation.—[This plan, it will be seen, is very make to the one recommended in the Recorder & Tel-graph, of March 19th and 26th.]

Although there has been no special attention to reion in the school, this season, still we have reason rejoice that some, who have formerly been pupils in it, and some who now attend as teachers, have within the present year, indulged the hope that they have been born again, and have set their faces toward (Maine Inquirer.

THE LONG-ISLAND INDIAN-AN EXTRACT About sixty years ago, a revival of religion took ace on the east end of Long Island, and some of the Indians of that place were made partakers of the grace of life. Several years afterwards, one of the natives gave the following account of himself, in his own way When me first converted, me was speaking: " vile, black Indian; but me love all the Christians and all the ministers like my own soul. Afterwards me grow, grow, grow, but me no love Christians. Then me grow, grow, grow, very big; then me no love ministers. But one day as me was in the swamp after some broomsticks, me heard a voice saying, Indian, how comes it to pass, that you no love Christians and ministers? Me answer, because me know more than all of them. The voice say unto me again-Indian, you have lost your humble. On this me be ok, and behold! my humble was gone. hen go back, back, back, but me no find my humble. Me then go back, back, back a great way, and then me find my humble; and when me find my humble, me was poor, vile, black Indian again. Then me love all the Christians and all the ministers, just as me love my own soul.'

We learn from the Pittsburg Recorder, that on the 13th ult. one Adam Payne, who calls himself "an Elder of the United Church of Christ," arrived in that city, and having ascended a block in the marketouse, began to preach without an audience, no no tice having been given of his design. Numbers soon nbled through curiosity, and he continued to speak for the space of nearly two hours. He afterwards

GREAT QUARRELS FROM TRIFLING INCIDENTS.

Dr. King in his paecdotes of his own times men ions a fatal duel which happened "between two gentlemen, who had been constant companions." rel stose at a Coffee-house from a dispute "about the accent of a Greek word." They became so enraged that they agreed to decide the question with their swords. One of them "was run through the body and died immediately!"

The same writer mentions two other gentlemen, who agreed to travel together four years on the continent of Europe. "About six days after they set out, they arrived at Brussells, where they had for supper a woodcock and a partridge. They disputed long which of the birds should be cut up first, and with so much animosity as to destroy their friendship. The next morning they parted and returned to England, one by the way of Calais, and the other through Hel-Friend of Peace.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE. As the next year will be the fiftieth year of American Independence, it has been proposed that the next Anniversary shall be observed as a JUBILEE. following is a part of the instructions of Moses for the Jubilee of the Israelites. "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof." May we not then hope that the year 1826 will be emphatically a year of benevolent exertion for the redemption of the daves of the United States; and that so much at least will be done, as to "proclaim" a public resolution. that a second "fiftieth year," shall not fir slave in the land? Friend of Peace

AMHERST COLLEGE .- We have received a Cataogue of Amherst College for Oct. 1825, from which it appears that the whole number of students belonging to the Institution, is 152-Seniors 33, Juniors 24, Sophomores 45, Freshmen 50. Of this number 58 are from without the State of Massachusetts, viz. 24 from New Hampshire, 14 from Conn., 7 from N. York, 4 from Vt., 3 from Va., 2 from S. C., 1 from Penn., 1 from R. I., 1 from Me., 1 from N. J. and one from Scio, (Greece.) An estimate of the principal items of expense for a year is given as follows: College bills \$36, board 50, fuel and light 5, washing 5. Total \$96-

The Louisiana Gazette of the 12th ult. printed at New Orleans, contains, the following article:

"While in search of one of my negroes a few days since, I noticed a strange black with the letters "B.M." branded with a hot iron on his bosom. Upon inquiring I find that by this way the famous Baron of France identifies his property.

Longevity .- There is now living in Wake Forest, in this county, a man named Arthur Wall, one hundred and four years of age. His oldest son is 82 years old, and his youngest 20. He was born in Northampton county, in this state. [Raleigh N.C. Reg.

It is said that there is now living in Charleston, S-a Mrs. Mitchell, aged 105 years; she has goodeyesight, walks without a staff, and attends public wor ship generally every Sunday.

The Emperor of Brazil is 27 years old; and is a genteel, good-looking man. He has five daughters, the youngest of whom was born in August last, and has the convenient name of Francisca-Carolina-Jo anna-Carlotta-Leopoldinados-Anjos-Romana-Zar ierede-Paula-Michalla-Galriella-Basaella-Gorga

The "transient poor" in Charleston, S. C. receive \$12,000 annually from the State.

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse his nation. "that you think me a fool. Sir, of his patient, "that you think me a 1001. Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can tell a man's thoughts by his pulse."

PRONOUNCING BIBLE

INCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington-St. INCOLN & EDMANDS, 59, Washington-St.—
Have just published the 2d Stereotype edition of the Pronouncing Bible, the first edition having been called for in the course of a few months from its pub-lication. The Publishers are gratified in receiving from all parts of the United States, the most encouraging estimonials of approbation to the work, and doubt no but it will exert a very powerful influence in effecting correct pronunciation of the Proper Names used in ne Bible. The work is printed on a fine linen paper nd well bound.

Letter from Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Pastor of th

Olive Street Baptist Church, New-York.
Messrs, Lincoln & Edmands, -I have had i y possession for some time, and have examined with ninute attention, your Stereotype edition of the Sacred Scriptures; in which the proper Names and Words of most difficult pronunciation are divided and accentuated according to the Orthography of Walker. This Dicnary and Classical Key as received as Standards by the best Speakers and the present work is therefore deemed to be eminently calculated to produce both accuracy and uniformity of pronunciation. The excelle cy of the paper, the typographical execution, and the intrinsic value of the *Pronouncing Bible* will ensure, I hope, its rapid and extensive circulation. New-York, Sept. 28.

THANKSGIVING ANTHEMS. AMES LORING has for sale at his bookstore Cornhill, price \$1, 20 cents per dozen, Cooper The Lord hath done great things for us—Pirson's and Phillips' Anthems. Another Anthem, words Grateful notes and anthems bring, &c. &c. Also, Leach's Canaan, Mitchell's Lord's Day Hallelujah Chorus. Judgment Aathem and Williams "God of Israel." Oct. 28.

WHELPLEY'S COMPEND OF HISTORY MESSRS. RICHARDSON & LORD, of this city, have just published the 8th edition of this pop lar and interesting work, being greatly improved by the Rev. Joseph Emerson. The Editor has added to this edition about one third more matter than is contained in the preceding ones, and the volume is enrich d with a Chart of History and Biography, and several beautiful historical Engravings. "It gives us much pleasure to announce to our readers a work of so much merit, and we hope the publishers will be duly rewarded for their continued efforts to furnish our youth with books well calculated for the purposes of education." -Gospel Advocate, No. 50.

History of the Church of England. ROM the Earliest Periods to the Present Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE A. M. published in Mid dletown, Conn. 1825. This work is in one volume Octavo 310 pages, handsome paper and well bound—for sale by R. P. & C. Williams at \$1,50. Oct. 14

Morse's Improved School Geography.
ATELY published and for sale by RICHARD ATELY published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, the twenty-fourth edition of the Rev. J. and S. E. Morse's School Geography, with Auient and Modern Atlases.

This Geography has become a standard work in nany of the first Academies and Schools in the United States, and has deservedly gained what is believed to be an unprecedented popularity. It has received the public approbation of the following gentlemen, amongst many others, whose opinion is to be relied on, relied on, viz:-E. Perter, J. Wood, and J. Murdock, of the Andover Institution; J. Y. N. Yates, Secretary of the State of New York, and Superintendent of Public Schools throughout the State; Professor Silliman, New Haven; Rev. Frederick Beasly, University of Pennsylvania; Rev. William Allen, President of Bowdon College. ollege; Dr. Samuel Mitchell, New-York; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States; A. Partridge, Military Academy, Norwich, Vt.; Rev. Wm. Jenks, Boston; Benjamin Farnsworth, Academy, Worcester; Parsons Cooke, Preceptor of Westfield Academy; Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford Academy. Sept. 30.

Lempriere's Universal Biography, with selection from Watkins, and American Additions, by Ele

HE patrons of the above work are respect This patrons of the above work are respectfully informed that their copies have been presented at the places where they were subscribed for in all the places where they were subscribed for in all the ew-England States, and that the delivery in the States may now be considered as completed.

When my late brother and myself first po

pablish the Biographical Dictionary, we pledged selves that it should be printed for subscribers. nor did we do this without reflecting impossibility of governing the prices of however high its merits, after it is affoat in t however high its merits, after it is affoat in it.

We were, therefore, and for my own part, of the opinion, that a work published by tion, should be published for those alone scribe for copies.—Under this impression republish this work, it will be by subsertion and published by the public value demands. then not until the public voice demands it, present Edition, about 1560 subscribers were by the time the work was ready for deliver only 1500 copies were printed, so that had a icribers been present, and prepared to take es (a circumstance of course Edition would have been insufficient. granted, that many would fall off, I d om an early period of delivery, to 2 per copy advance, from my own sto w cases, sold to those who had to sell above the subscription price, nor has a been made from these terms, nor is any or Copies returned on the hands of the agent journey, have also from the first, been As one class had graduated from ain college visited, and in some cases part of who were present in the Colleges and Theo aries, did not take up their copies, maining, & in fact, more than were at first

Absentees will be allowed to claim the tter, (post-paid) pointing out what pla scribed, or by application at the store of 399, Broadway, New-York, at any tim the 15th Nov. 1825, but not afterward boards, \$7 25, sheep \$8, calf gilt \$9. also be obtained, in like manner, from Mrs. Sawyer's, 6, Atkinson-sireet, Bos asuing weeks from this date, or by no at \$1 advance on the above prices. Those sub-ers who have requested their copies to be relained a specified time will be accommodated, and find requests complied with. On the other hand, we r inform those who were present, and who made rangement for a future period, that their names are ed from the list of subscribers, and, that in case plication, they can now only have copies as non

Such of the copies of the latter, as now remain old, and the copies left by deaths of other original subscribers, will be offered in places where the inhaants have had no previous opportunity of subser Under the foregoing arrangment we hope and be we have kept our promises with our patrons and public, and in preparing the work neither labour expense was spared to make it all the prospectus p sed or even hinted at, and the delivery has been through with all possible dispatch.

In conclusion, we would respectfully present feknowledgement to our highly respectable par or enabling us, by their liberality, without p Lockwood, Proprietor end Publisher

C. Mould, Sole Agent for the work. Boston, Sept. 29, 1825.

PROCTOR & PALMER, No. 8 Duck S. corner of Elm Street, have received by the trivals from Liverpool, their Fall supply of B INGHAM and SHEFFIELD GOODSaddition to the stock before on hand, a complete a ment of Knives and Forks—Pen and Pocket K Butts and Screws—brass Commodes—tought Nails—Cast Steel—Sheet Lead-brase—Shovels, &c. &c.—all of which they offer prices for cash or credit.

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TO EMIGRANTS AND GRAZIER THE subscriber offers for sale, at 10 d acre, a compact body of land containing acres, situated in Fairfax county, State of within ten miles of Alexandria, George city of Washington, and within tw roads leading to each of those places. ted national turnpike to New Orleans ry reason to believe, will pass directly e of the tract. On the land offered due proportion of wood and open part of it is already divided into tene to three hundred acres, each provided house, and other necessary buildings, orchards, &c. and vielding together of from 1500 to 2000 dollars. The of the soil is a fair mixture of sand as ceptibility of improvement, and a peen to the growth of grass. any in the United States, and is remark abundance and purity of its water intersected by numberless water cours which, besides four or five excellent sin factories, with an abundance of building diately at hand, there are, already erected saw mill, surrounded by between two dred acres of low ground meadow. disposed to emigrate to the Southern co connect an extensive system of farming with the growth and manufacture of w gible situation will hardly present itself. ber will be happy either to see or to hear person or persons disposed to purchase th

Rangasworth, near Alexandria, Application may be made to Dr. E. Ayi
Beltimore, Md. who can give any information cerning the above tract.

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April 9th, 1825.

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